The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. II NO. 81 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSELLES by rail in ..... 14 „
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 „
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 „
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
4th April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
11th „	Selsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th „	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
25th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th „	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
9th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th „	Persia ..	8000	....	..
22rd „	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th „	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th „	India ..	8000	....	..
20th „	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th „	Arabia ..	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
„ LONDON	Rs. 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8. or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
164 P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	26th. Mar.	6th. April.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	31st. „	10th. „
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	10th. April.	17th. „
Rangoon Maru	Yamoshita	5143	16th. „	27th. „
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. „	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th. „	17th. „
Inaba Maru	Shinohe	6189	16th. May	27th. May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	14,57,200
Capital Paid up	Rs.	9,88,587
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs.	10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS., The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUM SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave M'lles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Ca cutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	28rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep	26th Sep.	11th. Oct. 5
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct
†City of Paris	9235	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	420	649
London via Marseilles ..	652	1091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 18,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairel Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tieuling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angles	Cal. U.S.A.	Tsingtan.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principalities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia.
Remittances may be made by
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares and receives same for safe custody.
Interest and Dividends when
Loans and Cash Credits granted on securities

JAME
A

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 6th April 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
KOLA 1205, Thur. 9th April 9 a.m. ‡P. D.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 10th April, *6 a.m., Direct
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "KOLA", 1695 tons, on Thursday the 9th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BANKURA," 3159 tons, on Thursday the 9th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)
Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 Saturday 4th April
†PALAMCOTTA .....3413 Friday 3rd April
†PURNEA ..... 3306 „ 30th „
*PUNDUA .....3305 „ 14th May.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
3rd April, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, Medows Street. } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road, }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
CIRCASSIA ...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. „
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st „ „
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May „
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th. June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th. Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomsor	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd. Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£	1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£	400,000
Reserve Fund	£	15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.

UNITED ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

Provident Schemes

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" schemes out-chronicles any chroniele, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencies and Bonus List of.

43-1, Bowbazar Street,
Majumdar Bros., and Co.
CALCUTTA. *Managing Agents.*

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

IT IS
WASTE OF MONEY
TO INSTAL
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

without backing these necessary first aid Fire Appliances by an even more indispensable article to help fight a fire in its first and earliest stage and that is The Watchman's Tell Tale Watch, in the use of which one need never be unprepared for a fire. In the use of a Watchman's Tell Tale Watch if a fire does occur, little time would elapse before it is discovered by the watchman who is controlled by a Tell Tale Watch which will always insure the faithful carrying out of the duties allotted to the watchman and which compels him, at such intervals as may be fixed by those who employ him to regularly visit all parts of a building under his supervision during the night. Without a Tell Tale Watch there can be no certainty as to whether the watchman has faithfully patrolled his rounds. Without the use of a Tell Tale Watch

SLEEPING RAMOSEES

are encouraged. It is rumoured that the last fire at Colaba was only discovered after the roof of the building fell in. What became of all the Watchmen employed on the Colaba Cotton Green and the Mills in that vicinity?

The work of early detection of fire is essential and only possible with a

WATCHMAN'S TELL TALE WATCH

and early detection of fire by a watchman offers an opportunity of dealing with it before it spreads and defeats the possibilities of any Hand Fire Extinguisher which can be used by the watchman himself after he has signalled the assistance of the Fire Brigade
Tell Tale Watches at Rs. 65/- each may be obtained from

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital. Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZ EE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
Orders books applied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—
The Manager. "Bombay Chronicle" office,
Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MUSSOORIE Visitors can travel in comfort from Dehra Dun Ry. Station to Rajpur in a 6 Passenger closed Landaulette Motor Car, or R. T. Landaus to order. Orders booked at Allen's Garage and Livery Stables, Dehra Dun. U.P. 1367

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED an experienced LEDGER CLERK, salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 379, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2148

WANTED—A copy of "Delhi: Past and Present" by H. C. Fanshawe.—Apply stating price required, to The REGISTRAR, Chief Commissioner's Office, Delhi. 1390

WANTED.—European Saddler and Harness-maker for Calcutta English Trades Firm.—Apply J. MONTEETH & CO., Calcutta. 1365

WANTED LESSONS in German from a Gentleman or lady. German preferred. Apply soon to Box No. 369, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2096

WANTED AT ONCE—A DRAUGHTSMAN, Past student of a recognised Art School, with previous practical knowledge. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to G. F. CAVANAGH, F.L.S., Navsari Chambers (top floor), Bombay. 1382

WANTED.—An English Nurse for Srinagar and Goolmary for two boys of 5 and 4 years. Must have been educated in Europe.—Apply to Mrs. SYKES, care of D. J. Sykes, Accountant-General, Srinagar, Kashmir. 1360

WANTED energetic working Partner to INVEST A LAKH OF RUPEES in a Local business to manufacture building materials. No fear of Fire, robber, or wear and tear. Net profits over 30 per cent. Personal experience over 15 years. Apply Box No. 378, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2142

THIRD OFFICER WANTED for The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., steamer "Shwedagon."
Pay to commence Rs. 205 per mensem. Apply in person to the Managing Agents, Messrs. STEEL BROTHERS & CO., LTD., 14/16, Green Street, Fort, Bombay. 2135

WANTED AT ONCE for the Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital Srinagar, Kashmir.—A fully qualified HOUSE SURGEON (Female) salary Rs. 125-15-200 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the SUPERINTENDENT, Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital, Srinagar, Kashmir. 1383

WANTED for the Bishop Cotton High School, Nagpur, from 18th June, a MASTER on Rs. 200 p.m. including Rs. 50 for house allowance. Applicant must give particulars as to age, qualifications and must be Church of England, and able to teach Science up to High School requirements and assist the Head Master in the work of the Upper Classes. Apply to the ARCHDEACON, Honry, Secretary. 1381

WANTED.—A Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon or a Midwife for two months for a nobleman in Chattisgarh Feudatories, 70 miles from the nearest Railway Station on the B. N. Ry., conveyance provided. Salary Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications, with provisions and free lodging. Send applications with copies of testimonials to Dr. E. N. OBADIAH, Medical Officer, Garh Lakhanpore, Sirguja, C. P. 1363

WANTED for Shri Raghunath Vidyalava, Ratangarh:
1.—PRINCIPAL, being a Graduate and experienced teacher, a follower of Sanatandharma, knowing perfect Hindu and Sanskrit.
2.—A TEACHER, matriculated, with the same qualifications.
3.—A GOVERNESS for a gentleman's private Girls' School, Ratangarh, a competent Hindi and Sanskrit teacher.
Pay according to qualifications. Applicants are invited to correspond with the undersigned together with copies of their testimonials.

SAGARMULL MUHALAKA,
Secretary, Shri Raghunath Vidyalaya,
1390 Ratangarh(Bikaner).

WANTED.

WANTED in July a Professor of Philosophy. Good salary and prospects for a well qualified man.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Barelly College. 1342

CUTTER—Wanted a European Cutter for Rangoon. Single man.—Write stating age, experience, and salary required to "CUTTER"—c/o. Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & CO. LD., Calcutta. 1366

WANTED at once for Mussoorie Branch a young Lady Assistant, must have experience.—Apply stating salary with photo to TREVILLION & CLARK, Drapers, Lucknow. 1362

WANTED TO BUY in lots Thacker & Co., Ld., and Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., SHARES. Apply with price required and number to DALPATRAM N. MEHTA, Ltmda Pole, Khadia, Ahmedabad. 1407

WANTED Small FLAT, two or three rooms, with Electric Lights, Fans and Modern Conveniences. Fort or Apollo Bunder. Apply with rent and particulars. Box No. 377, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2130

WANTED for the Ranchi Club, Chota, Nagpur, a good tennis marker; must be able to play well and undertake complete management of six pacca courts.
Apply with reference to HON. SECRETARY, Ranchi Club, Ranchi. 1364

WANTED TURNER. Wages Rs. 45 per month with overtime. Permanent Employment. State age and forward copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines, Ltd., P. O. Hutti, (Deccan). 1403

WANTED three fully trained INDIAN NURSES, unmarried or widows, for the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Pay Rs. 25 per month with free board and quarters. Christians preferred. Apply to THE SURGEON, G. T. Hospital, Bombay. 1391

WANTED for the Ajit S. High School Partapgarh City Oudh, a teacher strong in History and Geography and well up in games. A graduate, trained if possible will be preferred.—Apply stating terms and previous experience to the SECRETARY. 1368

WANTED—A full-trained EUROPEAN NURSE is required for the Imambarah Hospital, Chinsurah, E. I. Ry. Salary Rs. 130—5—140 with furnished quarters, and two months' leave in the year.
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Imambarah Hospital, Chinsurah, Hooghly District, Bengal. 1406

WANTED immediately Certificated Assistant Mistress for Primary Department of Christ Church Day School mixed), Simla. Church of England.
Latin and Piano a qualification.
Salary Rs. 105 p.m.
Apply with copy of certificate and testimonials to HEAD MASTER. 1385

WANTED a FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON in Shegaon, Berar, on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. with free quarters. Apply with testimonials to
(Miss) N. M. Lobo, L. M. & S.,
Medical Officer in charge
Saibai Female Hospital, Shegaon, Berar.

WANTED a qualified and expert B. A. L. T., as HEAD MASTER for the Victoria High School, Dewas State 2, on Rs. 100 P. M., whose second language must be Marathi. Applications should in first instance be made by letter accompanied with copies of testimonials before the 1st of May, 1914, to THE MINISTER, Dewas State 2, Central India. 1402

WANTED as soon as possible—A First Assistant Mistress for the Girls' School. Trained Kindergarten Teacher, with English, qualifications.
Applications to be sent in as soon as possible to—
REV. G. D. BARNE, M.A.,
Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum,
1340 Sanawar

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Owner Transferred ½ H. P. Oil Engine water cooling, ignition tube, self oiling with water tank, dynamo and Cabal wire. Worth Rs. 200.
Bargain, Rs. 75 only.
Apply to LOCO. FOREMAN, O. R. Ry., Lhaksar. 1299

FOR SALE, a complete set of Brass and Reed BAND INSTRUMENTS, together with lamps, music stands, and a large selection of up-to-date Military Band Music. The instruments include a brand new pair of Side Drums.
Apply to THE ADJUTANT, 11th Lancers, Delhi. 1401

A "Trilby Car," four-seated, by Windover, Long Acre, London, suitable for cob or horse 15-3; very smart and easy running, cost landed, Rs. 1,200. Price Rs. 550.
A set of black English Harness, silver mounted, in very good condition, suitable for horse 15-1. Price Rs. 45.
A pair of handsome young Bloodhounds "Nero" and "Neva"; dog and bitch, prize winners at dog shows. 14 months old. Pedigree on application. Price Rs. 500 the pair.
Apply to DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, I. G. Police, Lucknow. 1377

TRIUMPH Motor Bicycle for sale, 1910 model with Roc two speed gear and free engine.
Practically the whole engine renewed within the last year.
Tyres in good order, spare Whittle belt, Ritch tube, Lucas lamp and Veeder cyclometer.
The above is doing 600 miles per month regularly and is in good order except the gear which wants repairs. Available April 15th if owner's leave approved. Price Rs. 450. Or offers.
Apply DISTRICT ENGINEER, Lucknow. 1376

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Bull-terrier pups, sire Peter Lillington winner of 24 cups in the last 18 months. Apply LUGARD, Amraoti. 1338

FOR SALE—7½ Couple English Foxhounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March.—Apply to PRIVATE SECY. to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C.I. 1388.

FOR SALE or TO BE LET—NURVILLA at Matheran near Parsee Gymkhana with four bed rooms, well furnished. Apply to NURBHOY ESMAILJEE, Iron Merchant, Carnac Bunder, No. 250. 2108

FOR SALE a Bargain, Owner going to the hills—A Humberette Cycle Car new last month in splendid running order, most economical, cost Rs. 2,900 with extras price Rs. 1,600 no offers.—Apply RAJ KUMAR ANAND SINGH, Meerut. 1405

OWNER GOING HOME—B Aust. G. SYLVIO, 7 years, I.P.A.C., vetted sound in 1912. Now playing in fast chukkers, has a beautiful mouth, and will be a good pony, Rs. 1,600.—G. O. SIMSON, 34th P.A.V.O. Poona Horse, Secunderabad, Deccan. 1387

FOR SALE.—A complete set of Brass an Reed Band instruments, together with lamps, music stands and a large selection of up-to-date military Band music. The instruments include a brand new pair of side drums.
Apply to the ADJUTANT, 11th Lancers, Delhi. 1376

TO BE LET.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM 26' X 27' available with Board in Green's Mansion, Apollo Bunder fitted with E. lights and fans, bath and Lavatory attached, Verandah facing harbour, Suits two Chums, private family. Apply Box No. 376, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2133

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSAIN B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

TO BE LET—The second floor of WELLINGTON HOUSE Apollo Bunder. Four Bed-rooms and four Bath-rooms, Drawing and Dining-room. Very wide tiled verandahs. Electric lights and fans. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SONS,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2101

TO BE LET—From 1st May the ground floor of "GORDON HOUSE," Apollo Bunder with Electric lights and fans. Rent Rs. 170. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SONS,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2101

TO BE LET—A small Office in Dalal Street. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SONS,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2101

NOTICES.

LARGE SALE OF SAL TIMBER AND FIRE WOOD.

ABOUT 65,000 sal trees, fit for sawing into Railway sleepers, etc., are being marked for felling this year and will be put up to auction in suitable lots about the end of June 1914.
The felling and export from the forests will be done by the purchasers and must be completed by June 1915.
The names of the forests and the approximate quantities to be sold from each of them are as follows:—
(1). Ramgarh Forest (5½ miles by pucca road from Goarakhpur Railway Station, B. N. W. Ry.) 7,000 sal trees fit for sawing and a quantity of sal ballis and firewood.
(2). South Banki Forest (14 miles by District road from Captainganj station B. N. W. Ry. and 14 miles by District road from Campierganj Station B. N. W. Ry.) 4,500 sal trees fit for sawing and a quantity of sal ballis and firewood.
(3). Dudhai Forest (14 miles by District road from Pharenda Station B. N. W. Ry.) 17,000 trees fit for sawing.
(4.) East Lahera Forest (12 miles by road from Bridganganj station B. N. W. Ry.) 7,000 trees fit for sawing.
(5.) Sonari Forest (15 to 18 miles by road from Siswa Bazar Station B. N. W. Ry.) about 30,000 trees fit for sawing.
Note.—The trees are of all sizes from poles to 6 feet in girth and over; their exact measurements will be shown in the sale lists. They are now being marked for sale and may be seen by intending purchasers at any time.
For further particulars apply to
The DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
1372 Gorakhpur, B. N. W. Ry.

NOTICE.

THE MANAGEMENT has much pleasure in INFORMING the PUBLIC that arrangements have been made at the Taj Restaurant (open to the sea breeze) on the ground floor, to serve daily a First Class Dinner at Rs. 2 per head consisting of four to five courses and cafe, commencing from the 4th of April 1914, on which date all have also the opportunity of enjoying the concert of the Sherwood Foresters which will be performed at Green's Restaurant in the evening.
HORS D'OEUVRES.
SOUP FISH.
ENTREE OR ROAST.
SWEET OR ICES.
FRUIT OR CHEESE
CAFE.
THE MANAGEMENT,
2147 Taj Mahal Palace Hotel.

NOTICES.

THE CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHERS that successfully dealt with the several conflagrations that followed the recent big fire at the Colaba Cotton Green, were manufactured by Messrs. MERRYWEATHER & Sons London, who are represented in India by Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Calcutta and Bombay. 2113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th March, 1914. 2079

THE HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.
DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.
DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.
GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.
FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up. Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—
THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj Sylhett.
RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

NOTIFICATION.

ATTENTION is invited to the Rules providing for the grant of Certificates entitling the holders thereof to act as Auditors of Companies, published under No. 3068 dated 1st April 1914 in the Bombay Government Gazette Part I page 730 dated 2nd Idem and to the Forms A & B referred to in Rule 11.
2. Applications for Certificates should be addressed to the Undersigned with the following particulars:—
(I) Every person shall state in his application his full name, age, caste, residence and qualifications, and he shall also furnish—
(a) if he has passed any examination in auditing or accountancy, a certificate to that effect, and
(b) if he has served in any firm of auditors or accountants, particulars thereof and the period for which he may so have served, and
(c) if he had audited independently the accounts of any Companies, the names of such companies and the number of the accounts so audited.
(II) He shall state in his application whether he has at any time applied for an auditor's certificate from any other Local Government in India and the result of such application.
III. He shall supply such further information bearing on his application as the Auditors Council or the Governor in Council may at any time require from him.
3. Extract Para 9 of the Rules:—
The Auditors Council shall not pass final orders regarding the grant or refusal of certificates, but shall make recommendations to the Governor in Council. Recommendations of the Auditors Council shall be in accordance with the majority of the votes of the members, the President in case of equality of votes having also a casting vote:
Provided that no recommendation for the grant of a Certificate shall be made in the case of any person who:—
(a) has not attained the age of 21, and
(b) has not in the opinion of the Auditors Council had adequate practical experience for at least five years in auditing accounts.
J. C. D'ALMEIDA,
Secretary.
Auditors Council.
High Court Buildings.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1914. 2139

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Gaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.
Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.
Through Carriage (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay.	Stations.	To Bombay. UP.
H. M.		H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
22-14 Arr.	Manmad ..... Dep.	7-12
7-52 ,,	Bhopal ..... ,,	20-57
10-35 ,,	Bina ..... ,,	18-18
13- 4 ,,	Jhansi..... ,,	15-46
15- 5 ,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	14- 0
17-49 ,,	Agra Cantonment..... ,,	11-12
18-44 ,,	Muttra ..... ,,	10-14
21- 0 ,,	Delhi..... Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.	Arr.	7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad ..... Dep.	7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment ..... ,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur ..... ,,	3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment..... ,,	2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana..... ,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundur..... ,,	22-37
8- 4 ,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	21- 1
9-33 ,,	Lahore ..... ,,	20- 0
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	13-32
20-18 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... ,,	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5-33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24- 0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13- 4 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-46
13-50 Dep.		Arr.	15-14
16-15 ,,	Orai.....	Dep.	13- 0
18-35 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow.....	,,	9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

13-24 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-26
25-18 ,,	Gwalior.....	Dep.	14- 0
11- 0 Arr.		Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-35
1- 4 Arr.		Dep	3-58
5- 0 Dep.	Saharanpur.....	Arr.	2-50
6-43 Arr.		Dep.	1-42
7-10 Dep.	Lhaksar	Arr.	23-50
0-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun.....	Dep.	21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.
A. C. BUMBOLL,
262 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the firm of John Marshall & Co Ltd., Times Buildings, Bombay should lodge same on or before 30th, April 1914 and all parties indebted to the Company are requested to make payment to A. MACPHERSON, c/o Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A. MACPHERSON,
Attorney.
for John Marshall & Co Ltd.
31st March, 1914. 2140

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 567 of 1913.
Re HARIBHAI DHARAMSEY VIRCHAND DHARAMSEY and SHAMJI HIRJI of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants all doing business in partnership as Ghee merchants at Mody Bazar without the Fort of Bombay under the name style and firm of Hirji Dharamsey adjudged Insolvents.
NOTICE is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 23rd day of October 1913 against the abovenamed Insolvents has been this day annulled.
Dated this 1st day of April 1914.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 2nd day of April 1914. 2149

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PURSHOTAM MULJI of Bombay, Khatri Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk .....Deceased
NATHIBAI widow of PURSHOTAM MULJI of Bombay, Khatri Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khalasi Chakla, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid the Twenty Eighth day of March in the year of our Lord. One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HAWARD,
The 28th day of March 1914.
Messrs. BHIMJI & Co.,
2150 Attorneys for Petitioner.

NOTICES:

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Asst. Comdg. Royal Engineer, M. W. S., Bombay at his office in Marine Lines up to 1-0 p.m. (S.T.), on 6th April 1914 for the following:—
(i) Annual repairs to Military Buildings in the Bombay Sub-Division.
Approximate value of tender .....Rs. 7,500
(ii) ,, ,, Dockyard Sub-Division..... ,, 4,100
(iii) ,, ,, Colaba Sub-Division..... ,, 7,500
(iv) ,, ,, Deolali Sub-Division..... ,, 4,300
(v) ,, ,, Santa-Cruz Sub-Division ,, 1,300
(vi) New supplies of Barrack and Hospital furniture for the stations of Bombay, Deolali and Khandalla for a period of 3 years from the 1st April 1914.
Approximate value of tender ..... ,, 27,000
2. The amount of each tender is not guaranteed, it may be more or less and the contractor SHALL BE BOUND to carry out in terms of his contract any additional work of the nature of his tender which he may be directed to do and he shall have no claim against Government should the value of work done be less than the amount entered in the tender.
3 Tender must be submitted in the prescribed form and all particulars regarding the contract can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
4. Tenders will be opened in the presence of those who choose to attend and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
5. Earnest money Rs. 100 must accompany the tender as it will be returned immediately to all unsuccessful tenderers.
6. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit with the Asstt. Comdg. Royal Engineer a sum amounting to 10 per cent. of the estimated amount of the tender within 10 days of receiving notification of the acceptance of his tender.
J. C. WATSON,
Major R. E.,
1384 A. C. R. E., Bombay M. W. S.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 60 FULL PRESSED BALES OF COTTON.
Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 3rd April at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the Jatha No. 51, opposite the Jatha of the Moffusil Co. at Colaba on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.
60 FULL PRESSED BALES DABHOI COTTON.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

AT 10 p.m.

Mr. GEORGE ROBINS

PRESENTS

THE EXCELSIOR PIERROTS

Preceded by an interesting programme of films.

AT 6-30 p.m.

PICTURES AND VARIETY.

Commencing Saturday, April 4th

Messrs. DELEVALE & GILBERT

The Boys who will argue in farcical absurdity

MISS LILY VOCKLER.

SINGER OF CHORUS SONGS.

Mr. GEORGE ROBINS,

VENTRILOQUIST.

MISS ELSIE PATTMANN

SOPRANO

MISS DORIS COOKE

SERIO VOCALIST

The Life and Times of QUEEN VICTORIA, THE GOOD, from 1837 to 1856 in three periods. A magnificent British production. The CORONATION SCENE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY is the most elaborate ever produced.

THE EXCELSIOR CHOIR UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Mr. LOUIS COHEN will accompany various incidents in the film.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271

A Special Vitagraph Feature.

IN TWO PARTS. **THE CALL.** IN TWO PARTS.

A powerful Drama of real Life, showing how a friend's traechery towards his mate paves the way to his own destruction. A story that will "[illegible]" from start to finish.

THE PROGRAMME ALSO CONTAINS:—

GAUMO[illegible] GRAPHIC .. (*News from all quarters*)
SMUG[illegible]'S WIFE .. .. (*Coloured Drama*)
THE [illegible]NTH SON .. .. (*A touching episode from American History*)
TR[illegible]OME SECRETARIES .. (*Brilliant Comedy*)

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

[illegible] to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15.

Films for Sale or Hire.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Appolo Sreet, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARL AND RUBY ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the effects of the late Bai Amratbai widow of Ranchhordas Cursondes, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p. m., (S. T.), the following such as Pearl noserings, Bangles, Raifuls, Necklaces, Saklas, Armlet, Toranmals, Kaathi and loose rubies, pearls, emeralds &c. &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

The above shall be open for inspection 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS:

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. EDGAR WARWICK
His
COURT CARDS
AND THEIR JOKER.

Under Special Arrangement with the Excelsior Theatre,

To-Night at 9-30

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

Before their departure for England to-morrow by S. S. "Arabia"

An entirely new repertoire of

Fun, Mirth and Music will be presented.

Change of Programme.

A bright entertainment with a real spirit of spontanious fun from the first to the last item.

The Orchestra will play selections in the Garden adjoining the Royal Opera House 45 minutes before and after the Performance

BAND PROGRAMME.

March	"Angelina"	Maurice
Selection	"Pick of the Basket"	W. William.
Dance	"Echo des Bastions"	Kling.
Valse	"The Pink Lady"	Ivan Caryll.
Tango	"Argentine"	R. Farban.
Two Steps.	"Handel Wakes"	Morressy.

Plan at Rose & Co.

Prices.—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2, Balcony Re. 1.

OPEN AIR CONCERT
AT
"GREEN'S RESTAURANT."
ON
Saturday, 4th April, 1914.

The Royal Florentine Orchestra will play a selected programme of music from 7 p.m, till 8-30 p.m.

and

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and officers THE BAND OF THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS will play a selected programme of music under the direction of Mr. A.H. Dewsall (Band master) from 9 p.m. till 11 p.m.

SPECIAL DINNERS WILL BE SERVED from 7 p.m. at Rs. 5 per head.

A LA CARTE SERVICE ON THIS EVENING AS USUAL.

Tables can be booked now.

MHE MANAGEMENT.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

Friday, 3rd April 1914.

DANCE PROGRAMME.

1. Valse ...."Merry Widow".....Lehar.
2. One step.."Every Body's doing it now".Berlin.
3. Tango...."Chocio".....Villoldo.
4. Valse...."Pomone".....Waldtenfel
5. Tango...."Buena Vista".....Kirsch.
6. Two step..."Loving Rag" .....Clymn.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.

21, Cummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE NIGHT OF NIGHTS FOR BOMBAY

GRAND OPENING TO-NIGHT

AT

LA SCALA

EDWARDES THEATRE (LATE ALCAZAR) *KALBADEVI.*

PALACE OF VARIETIES

6-30 TWO PERFORMANCES TWICE NIGHTLY 10

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

BANDMANN'S EASTERN VARIETY CIRCUIT

AND WITH HARRY RICKARD'S TIVOLI THEATRE Co., Ltd., AUSTRALIA

With the following "Star" Attractions "THE" ATTRACTION OF THE YEAR.

REYNOLDS AND DONEGAN

The Whirlwind whirlers. Champion Skaters of the world. Who Topped the bill at the Palace Theatre, London. Engaged at a record salary. Nothing of this Magnitude has ever been seen before in the East.

LUCILLE SAVOY

The Singing Venus

Parisian art Posing. Most Gorgeous electrical effects.

ALBERTO MARINI

THE GREAT TENOR

CARUSO'S RIVAL.

The World Renowned Musical Duo

WILLIAMS AND RANKIN

America's Champion Cornettists in Stirring Musical Speciality

Our Pictures. **The Latest "STAR" Releases from London**

AND INCLUDES A DRAMA. Comics,
An Instructional Film and Gaumont's Graphic.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY WEEK
AND THE FOLLOWING WILL APPEAR NEXT FRIDAY.

Richards Bros.

America's Leading Comedy Gymnasts. In their Screamingly Funny Act

ALBERTO THE GREAT

IN MAGICAL NONSENSE ASSISTED BY PRETTY PIXIE LAING.

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SIR OLIVER LODGE.

INQUIRIES INTO NATURE OF ETHER.

IMAGINATION AND SPACE.

Sir Oliver Lodge lectured before the City Temple Literary Society, London, during mail week, on "The ether of space," says the "Manchester Guardian." The Rev. R. J. Campbell presided over a crowded audience.

Discriminating between ether and matter, Sir Oliver Lodge suggested that by matter we meant an ordinary substance which affected our senses and which we were able to move. The essential property of matter, he said, was action. There were certain internal recesses in our body, He continued, which we did not know how to manage. There was digestion for instance, which simply came by iteself. It would be a great nuisance if we had to attend to every piece of bread we ate, but, fortunately we need not understand the structure of our body in order to live. Fortunately also, it was not, necessary, apparently, to understand the structure of the universe in order to get along. It it were, some of us would be in a hard case. (Laughter.)

"Science" Sir Oliver Lodge went on, "is an affair of yesterday almost. Three centuries ago people were mostly occupied in fighting. The investigation of nature was of recent grcwth, and we sometimes think that we have done wonders, and have got a long way on towards the understanding of it. As compared with previous centries we have, but there is much to learn, and an indefinite beyond that of which we have at present a partial conception."

A DELICATE OPTICAL ARRANGEMENT.

As distinct from matter we could not move ether, and it made no appe l to our senses. He had tried to move it. He had had a delicate optical arrangement whereby if it moved he could have detected very, very slow movement. He had spun large steel discs like circular saws hundred of times a second, so that they were in danger of flying to pieces, and had tasted the ether in their immediate neighbourhood by the optical means. If it were carried round in the slightest friction between the matter and the ether, so that the violently moving masses of steel gripped it and carried it round, he could have noted it. They did not move it in the slightest degree. There was no friction between matter and ether. The earth travelled through the ether without any friction whatever. It behaved like a completely porous body.

The connection of ether with matter was not of the kinetic but of the static kind. Ether could be strained, but not moved. When any elastic substance was stretched the ether was strained, and it pulled the atoms back into position.

THE NEXT BIG DISCOVERY IN PHYSICS.

Although Newton had accepted the law, the secret of gravity had never been discovered, and it was perhaps the next big discovery in physics which remained to be made. Many people were working at it, but it was very difficult to see daylight. The uniting welding force in the material world was the continuous medium which united all the scattered particles of matter inside a body of cohesion throughout the depth and space by gravitation. Ether extended to the furthest bounds of the visible universe.

"And then," Sir Oliver Lodge asked, "can you imagine a limit beyond which there is nothing? I cannot. It seems to me to go on without end. Can you imagine that? I cannot. Yet one or other must be true. Our imagination boggles at things, but it does not mean that they are not true. Take our own existence. Here we are a going concern. This world—I do not mean this planet—must have had an infinite past, and must be going to have an infinite future. The past has gone through great labours and great preparation, and has now reached for the moment this climax—it has produced us. The future depends to some extent on our activities and on our action."

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 2nd.

S.S. Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta Mar. 21
S.S. Lawoe	Wheeler	Jeddah Mar 18
S.S. Luzon Maru	Miyatas	Kobe Feb. 27
S.S. Blake	Hill	Calcutta Mar. 22
S.S. Nippon	Franovich	Trieste Mar 10
S.S. Breconian	Jones	Marmagoa Apr. 1

DEPARTURES.

March 2nd.

S.S. Sardar	Week	Persian Gulf
S.S. Dumra	Anderson	Busreh via Karachi.
S.S. Barala	Holyaull	Persian Gulf via Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

S.S. Umvolosi	Miller	Middlesbarough
S.S. Ambra	Antic	Trieste etc.
S.S. Turnevell	Humby	Christmas Island

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Breconian	for Antwerp etc.

*To Arrive.

S.S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, 2,401 tons, Captain T. L. Christiansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on March 21, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Lawoe:—The steamer Lawoe, 1,817 tons, Captain H. Wheeler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, which port she had left on March 18, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Luzon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Luzon Maru, 2,968 tons, Captain T. Miyatas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on February 27, with a general cargo.

S.S. Nippon:—The A. L .S. N. Coy's steamer Nippon, 4,015 tons, Captain N Franovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste via Karachi, which port she had left on March 10, with a general cargo and 21 passengers.

S.S. Breconian:—The steamer Breconian 3,577, tons, Captain Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, which port she had left on the 1st April, with ballast.

S.S. Umvolosi:—The steamer Umvolosi, 1,854 tons, Captain W. T. Miller, will sail to-day for Middesborough, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ambra:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Ambra, 3,439 tons, Captain T. A. Antic, will sail to-day for Trieste etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Turnwell:—The steamer Turnwell, 2,788 tons, Captain E. Humby, will sail today for Christmas Island, with ballast.

S.S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's s. s. Salsette, with the Homeward mails of the 28th ultimo, arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. or Wednesday.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. More, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo passed Suez at 9 a.m. on Thursday.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on the 30th ultimo.

S.S. Chantala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chantola arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The Ellerman Line, s.s. City of Baroda outward bound left Liverpool in the evening of the 30th ultimo.

Thursday, April. 2nd 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Age
A King George	Burnett	D. N. & Sons
B Rinaldo	Chilton	J. F. & Co
C. & E. Ulina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
D. & E. Chanda	Gun Cunningham	M. M. & Co
E. Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
N. Ormidale	Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co
O. Umvolosi	Miller	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & C

V. DOCK.

1. Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
2. Trantenfels	Metz	T. M. & Co
3. Kommodoro	Muhlfaner	A. S. & Co
4. Vasilefs Constantinos	Condylis	D. & S Co
5. Atlantica	Sprenger	W. & A. G. & Co
6. Rotenfels	Goose	W. & A. G. & Co
7. Clan Macnab	Green	J. F. & Co
8. Ambra	Antic	A. L. S. N. & Co
9. Assaye	Coldrey	P. & O. S. N. Co
10 & 11. Lavna	Dursness	D. N. & Sons
12&13. Calna	Farquharson	M. M. & Co
15. Colombo Maru	Kawashima	N. Y. K

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1. Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. & Co
4. Sangola	Milne	M. M. & Co
5. Cheltonian	James	T. M. & Co
6 India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co

M.W.D.D.

Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co

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Arlington	Court	Rooks T. M. & Co
Avienoor	Kefod	F. Jeewandas & Co
Befle of England	Kelly	A. Y. & Co
Budrie	Mathews	Arab Steamer
Baron Cawdor	Cuskie	T. M. & Co
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co.
Barenfels	Singelace	W. & A. G. & Co
Brasiliana	Snowdon	W. & A. G. & Co.
Bombay Maru	Komstsubara	N. Y. K.
Bake	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Breconian	Jones	J. M. & Co
Cairntoor	Purvis	W. & A. G. & Co
Clotsham	Johnston	K. N. & Co
Dalssi Maru	Kita	O. S. K
Exford	Donaran	C. Muncherji & Sons
Grof Serenyi	Bela	Jubas
Habsburg	Huber	A. S. L. N. & Co
Inverness	Veners	A. Y. & Co.
Itaura	Childley	M. M. & Co
Imani	Lyon	K. N. & Co
India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Itria	Walsh	M. M. & Co
Kilchatton	Macmillan	T. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Luzon Maru	Miyata	O. S.K.
Lawoe	Wheeler	D. M. K
Merton Hall	Meria	K. N. & Co
Nippon	Franovich	A. L. S. N. & Co
Orkaa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Ranenfels	Kinkens	W. & A. G. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P & O S Ang
Stephnotis	Robinson	A. G. &Co
Tsuyabi	Kasa A. M.	Ieewaui & Co
Turnwell	Plumby	K. N. & Co
Tullochmoor	Williams	W. & A. G Co
Uriana	Downing	M. M. & Co

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding Home by this week's mail steamer Arabia:—

Mr Peter Abel, Mr J C Alston, Mr H N Ascough, Captain Appleton, Mrs. C Anderson, Mr E Brooke Fox, Mr W G Brockway and child, Mrs B Burlton, Mr A Brown, Miss Brewster, Prof. and Mrs J C Bose Mr. P F Bowring, Capt E C Bowen, Mrs Bowen and infant, Mr and Mrs Bradford-Leslie, the two Misses Baines Capt T E Bird, Mr and Mrs A Brener, Mr J E A Baldwin, Mr and Mrs W H Brady, Rev. C E Barrett, Maj and Mrs R Baird, Mr and Mrs Paterson Brown, Miss Bisset, Mr Jas Carmichael, Mrs Frank Carter, Mr Victor Christian, Mrs G W P Clegg, Mr S E Colville, Mrs C G Gotesworth and child, Capt E Clement-Smith, Mr J T Collins, Miss Cumine, Mr H C Chowdry, Mr and Mrs F W Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr W L Carey, Mr J H Conroy, Miss Carmichael, Mr W H Castle, Mrs P S Corbould and infant, Mrs C G Cotesworth and child, Mr Percy Cooper, Mr A Pal Chaudhurai, Mr B Pal Chaudhurai, Mr C M G Percy Cullen, Mr W Delden, Mr and Mrs W H Dully, Mr and Mrs J H Dunkerly, Mrs Duckett, Mrs A G Dawson, Mr H J Daniell, Mr T A Darley, Mr J D P De Wend Fenton, Mrs Duckett, Mr Deane, Miss J Edge, Miss J M Ewart, Hon Mrs Elliot & maid, Mr R H Elliot, Mrs F M Fischer, Mr & Mrs Fitzgibbon, Mr J Flody, Mr & Mrs G C Farr, Miss J D Fitzhenry, Capt A F B Fishe, Capt V C Gauntlett, Mrs Guntlett and child, Mr & Mrs E E Greenshield, Mr Gunn, Mr R Halloway, Mrs W Glenck, Mr Charles Galmid, Mr E W Green, Mr D V Gibb, Mr P Gangooly, Mrs H R Greaves, Mr E Gaeton, Mr G Graystone, Mr J A B Grier, Mr Gartley, Major K Henderson, Mr H Hensman, Major H A Holdich, Mrs Holdich, Mr W McA. Houston, Mr S Heslop, Mrs J M Holms, Miss B Hanson, Mr E Honcastle, Capt. and Mrs A W Hepper, Mr and Mrs G Hennessy, Maj H E J A Howley, Mr M S Husain, Mr Hawkins, and child, Mr and Mrs Heymerdinger, Mrs A G Henry, Mr and Mrs F Harrington, Mr Held, Miss Heymerdinger, Miss Allen Harker, Mr J S Harris, Mr A B Hughes, Miss D Handcock, Mr and Mrs D Fellowes, Miss Hopkins, Mr E Horncastle, Mr G Hari, Maj S G W Hume, Mrs M Izat, Mr D K Jaori, Mr and Mrs R Langford James, Mr W F Jones, Mr Keshanlal Jhaveri, Mr R Johnson, the Misses Kemp, Col W C Knight, Mr R S Knox, Mr Korn, Mr H C Kotewall, Mr and Mrs Ralph Kidd, Miss S E Larymore, Mr L Leslie-Jones, Mr R G Latten, Mrs Lowman and infant, Mr F H Lowman, Mrs Latten and child, Mr and Mrs. H B Learoyd, Miss Leng, Mr Lyster, Mrs Lyster, Mr H Le Fann, Mr C Legard, Mr C A Magnuson, Mr and Mrs James McIntosh, Maj and Mrs J G P Murray, Mr and Mrs D B Myers, Captain & Mrs F M Murray and child, Mr J MacIntosh, Miss M McKenzie, Mr F G Martin, Mr and Mrs Mecklenburg, Mr R V Mansell, Mr E W Mellor, Mr N B Macbeth, Miss A L M Macnabb, Mr James K Mudie Lady Myer and maid, Sir Car Meyer Mr D Bapalal Mehta, Mr T Mead, Mrs R S F Macrae, Mr J Morgan, Mrs E Morgan and infant, Mr A Macfarlane and child, Rev and Mrs W F H Mc Crady, Mr S G Mohammad, Mr H Mitra, Mr N E A Mainwaring, Mr J R Martin, Mr. and Mrs R K Moore, Mr and Mrs A R G Newton, Capt and Mrs J Nisbet, Mr J D Nayzar, Mrs. T Nicoll and infant. Mr J A Nash, Major and Mr R E Ogilvie, Lt.-Col E C Tylden Patterson, Lt.-Col E R Parry, Mr A Peltzar, Mrs H Pepler, Mrs J Paterson and two children Mr A Peltzer, Mr Henry Parkar, Mr F G Patridge, Mr and Mrs W A Phillips, Capt. C T S Paul, Mr R Palmer, Mr N W Quin, The Hon'ble Lt.-Col J Rainsay, C S I. C I E, Rev and Mrs W G Robertson, Mr A Redont Mrs A B Richie, Mon Mr W F Rice C I E, I C B, Capt and Mrs N E Reilly, Mrs Lennox Rusell, Mr Robinson, Mrs F Roe, Mr C H Roberts, Mrs Roberts infant and ayah. Mr and Mrs E B Raikes, Mrs L H Sewell, and child, M George Sim, Mrs Simpson, Mr and Mrs C O C Skeat, Mr G M Smith, Mr and Mrs James Sheriff, Mrs A Symons, Hon Mr J C Shrrock, Mr and Mrs M S Smith, Mr H S Spoonncer, Capt J W Simonds, Mr K M Siddiki, Mr A N Spanos, Mr F R Sheriff, Major W Sandys, Mrs Saudys and two children, Mr Statha, Mrs J H Smith, Mrs T Scuffell, Mr and Mrs C F Sargon, Mr A N Spanos, Mr and Mrs Bernard Triggs, Mr Tacanowski, Mr G T Thibaut, Maj and Mrs E F Twist, Mr Turner, Miss and Mrs Thomson, and child, Lt.-Col and Mrs A T Thomson, Captain W Tarr, I M S Mr J Thompson, Mr R P Thanawala, Miss Thom, Major H A Vallings, Mr D M V Veitch, Mr D H Wares, Mr A W T Webb, Mrs Webb and child, Mr R Whitelaw, Mr J N Witchurch, Mr L G H Whitley, Mr F C Williams, Capt and Mrs H F Whitley, Mrs A T Whittle, Mr D E Whitworth, Mr and Mrs Edgar Warwick, Mr P R Wright, Mr H R H Wilkinson, Mr G E Xydis, Mrs Xydis and two infants, Mrs Yule and child, Mr J B Young, Mrs Young and infant, Captain and Mrs York, Mr O Zaporowitz, Mr S Hirst, Major E F Gordon Tucker, Mr P Marees, Mr D S Davidson, Capt G T Hunter-Gray, Major A R Cameron, Mr R G Pantin, Mr W B Thompson, Mr A J Cooper-Key, Lt.-Col. W C Knight. Mr R S Hole, Mr P D Chopra, Mr and Mrs Wiseman, Miss MacMahon, Mr G W Osborne. Capt E C Bowen, Capt H Orr Ewing, Mr H A Sams I C S, Subedar Mihr Din and Orderly, Risaldar Zamin Khan one Orderly and servant, Major W G Lillingston, Mr and Mrs McCormick, Mrs E G Reilly, Mr A E Fearnley, Mr E W Geidt, Mr F H Pepworth, Mr C S L Whidborne, Mrs R C Ansdell, Major L H Marriott, Mr L B Neilsen, Major H W C Davey, Mrs Chatterton, Mrs J M Ewart, Mr C W Fladgate, Mr G Bravi, Lady MacMahon, Mr Ramdas, Mr S F Afzar, Mrs Bowen nurse and Infant, Mr J H Skelton, Subadar Botor Khan and Orderly, Subadar Abdal Razzak, & Orderly and servant, Mr G A Mason, Mr P M D Sanderson.

PASSENGERS BY THE HIMALAYA.

The following is a list of passengers who sailed on Wednesday last on the P. & O. steamer, Himalaya, and is due at Marseilles on April 15th and London, on april 22nd:—

Col H M Abud, Miss Foord Angelo, Major R W anthony, Mrs W R Anthony and nurse & infant, Hon Mr S R Arthur I C S, Mrs Arthur, Mr Ashmore, Mr P M Baker, Mr L M Baines, Miss Baines, Mrs F D Barnes, Mrs G T Barlow and child, Mr Batty, Mrs Batty and child, Mrs Beckwith and child, Mrs H W Bell, Mr G E Benett, Mrs Bennet and infant, Lt.-Col G T Birdwood, Mrs Birdwood two infants and nurse, Miss S Bland, Mrs P Bligh and child, Mr D D Boath, Mrs D J Boyd child infant and nurse, Mr J D Boylan, Mrs Boylan and child, Mr and Mrs J H Bradford and infant, Mr A W Brooke, Mrs N H Brookes, Mr E W Burdett, Hon Mr W J D Burkitt, Mr Burkitt's child infant and nurse, Mrs Burton and three child ren, Mrs Burt, Mrs W Butler and infant, Cap J D Byrne, Mr E Caillot, Mrs J Campbell two children infant and nurse, Mr Campbell, Mr and Mrs D S Captain, Mr E J Carter, Mrs A J Carew and child, Mr A S Chadwick, Major N W Chaldecott, Mr E E C Christie, Mrs G R Clark three children infant and nurse, Mr A G Clarke I C S, Major and Mrs B G Clay, Mrs M Clay, Lady Cleveland two children and nurse, Mr. Collins, Mr J R Colvin, Capt K E Cooper, Mrs Cooper and child, Capt J W Crowford, Miss F A Cross, Mr P Cruickshank, Mrs A J Currie, Mr A D Curtis, Mr E Danks, Mr A W Darby; Mr C Darby, Mrs D K Darley, Miss A R M Dobson, Mr F Mac C Dowie, Mrs Down, Mr S Ducat, Miss Eckersoll, Miss B Edwards, Major and Mrs A Elliott Miss Elliott, Mr and Mrs T Fagan, Miss M Fairbairn, Mr E J R Field, Mr G M FitzGerald, Mrs Fforde nurse and infant, Miss Ford, Mr E K Fowler, Mrs A F Fremantle, Miss Fulton, Capt R W Gaskell, Mr C Gilbert, Mrs Gilbert and two infants, Mr G W Gilchrist, Mrs Guiterman infant and nurse, Miss F M Hammond, Mr Harrold, Mrs Harrold and two children, Miss D F Hart, Mr H S Hatfield, Mr W Heath, Mrs Hemingways two children and nurse, Lt.-Col and Mrs C Herbert, Mrs A L Heyland, Mrs Hide, Mrs H L Higgins, Mr and Mrs J C Higset, Mr and Mrs B F Higman, Mr and Mrs C W M Hindley, Mr & Mrs G H Hubbard, Mrs W H Hughes, Major S G W Hume, Mrs Iggulden, Mrs J S Johnstone, Mr P H Johnstone, Misses Jones-Mitton the two, Mr B J Jones, Mrs T H Knight and infant, Mr H E Lane, Mr R Leigh, Mr and Mrs E F Lenwood, Mr T H Leslie, Mr C W Lorimer, Mr J M Lorimer, Major A T Lough, Mr and Mrs H W Lyle, Mrs MacGeorge, Miss MacGeorge, Mr & Mrs J S Mackenzie, Mr C A Macnee, Mr M MacRae, Mr T H Maflin, Mr M M Mauby, Miss Marcar, Miss Mayers, Capt and Mrs E N Marne, Mr R McLaren, Mrs A H McLean, Mrs G F Mellor and infant, Mr W Miller, Mrs Miller and infant, Mrs J Miller and infant, Mrs Moore, Miss H Moore, Mr and Mrs S J Murphy, Miss E Norbeg, Miss Norman, Major and Mrs H R Nutt, Mr G Offen, Mrs A W O'Kell, Mr D S Orchard, Mr H L Painter, Mr H L Painter and child, Col G W Palin, Mr B Neville Parish, Mrs Parish child and infant, Mrs Pellew, Mrs Pemberton, Miss M M Price, Lt.-Col and Mrs H C B Raitt, Miss Raitt, Mr Ratcliffe, Lt.-Col F W Rea, Mrs Rea and child, Mrs Reuther, Major and Mrs J S Rivett-Carnac, Mr J W Robertson, Mr B R Roberts, Capt D G Robinson, Mrs W Scott, Mrs A Scott-Smith, Mr J N Sharpe, Mrs Sharpe and child, Mrs Sizen, Mr C Skelton, Mrs Skelton and child, Miss Smith, Miss M H Smyth, Mr M G Soames, Mr W H Somerville, Mr A H Spearman, Mrs Spearman and two infants, Major A H O Spence, Master Spence, Mr N Spencer, Mrs R S Spurrier and infant, Mrs C E Stothard, Mr Heugh Symons, Mr J Thompson, Mr J S Thornton, Capt J F Todd, Mrs R S Townsend and infant, Mr. and Mrs F Trafford, Mrs G Tweddle and infant, Capt G F Underwood, Mrs W C A Vanneck and infant, Miss Vernoon, Lt.-Col T M Ward, Mrs Ward child and nurse, Captain F C Waterfield, Mr R Waterfield, Mr J M W Watson, Captain M F White, Mrs White and two infants, Capt H M Whittell, Mrs Whittell and infant. Major H J Williams, Dr Williamson, Mr J R Williamson, Mrs J R Williamson and two children, Mrs Wigram's Nurse Governess three children and infant, Mr T A Wise, Col and Mrs Woodyatt, Mrs J C Wright, Mrs K J Wyllie and infant, Mr C Wynne Jones.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 2.

Thunderstorms again occurred in the Peninsula and North-east India.

The chief falls are:—Hanumkonda and Waltair one inch; Tezpur and Silchar a half.

The temperature is above normal over the western desert where there is a tendency to formation of heat depression.

Forecast:—No rainfall of importance.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 2nd April 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximumm temperature is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Allahbad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in north Gujarat and Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Hoshangabad and Amraoti and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidityisin excessat Poona and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature in is defect at Belgaum and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. A few thunderstorms are possible in south Hyderabad and the southern half of the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 2nd of April 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (1st)	91.7	70.8	66	..	10.74	—0.24
Jask	90.5	72.5	90	..	4.54	0.53
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st)	91.6	76.9	50	..	?	?
PUNJAB—	100.3	67.5	30	..	1.50	—0.02
Multan	96.9	54.1	51	..	10.60	2.25
Rawalpindi	96.8	60.9	49	..	3.51	0.21
Lahore	98.0	62.8	26	..	1.60	—0.06
Sirsa	95.7	63.3	37	..	2.23	—3.19
Ambala	94.8	71.0	24	..	0.74	—2.06
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—	99.2	68.1	38	..	0.32	—1.25
Agra	101.3	66.6	34	..	1.52	—0.59
Malnpuri	100.8	71.4	28	..	0.01	—0.87
Jhansi	101.6	65.3	32	..	1.25	—0.78
Cawnpore	101.7	68.5	22	..	1.67	—0.45
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	106.1	68.0	31	..	2.31	1.22
Jacobad	84.3	74.7	82	..	2.11	0.68
Karachi	97.4	68.2	26	..	2.73	1.44
Ajmer	99.2	67.2	20	..	0.86	—0.58
Jaipore	101.4	74.6	22	..	1.03	0.17
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	96.9	63.4	67	..	1.01	0.56
Bhuj	82.8	74.0	87	..	0.36	—0.32
Dwarka	81.1	71.8	82	..	0.11	—0.36
Veraval	86.7	69.3	73	..	0.08	—0.42
Rajkot	100.0	68.6	66	..	0.04	—0.52
Bhavnagar Para	97.7	72.6	75	..	0.04	—0.30
Surat	100.7	69.9	66	..	0.09	—0.30
Ahmedabad	100.8	65.0	51	..	0.16	—0.35
Deesa	97.7	72.5	37	..	0.14	—0.66
Neemuch	97.1	68.1	38	..	0.42	—0.48
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	96.3	65.3	53	..	6.65	4.06
Jubbulpore	97.8	74.6	20	..	2.16	—0.11
Saugor	101.9	66.8	22	..	2.47	0.72
Hoshangabad	100.5	72.7	29	..	0.30	—0.88
Khandwa	102.7	73.7	20	..	1.05	—0.99
Akola	100.2	73.7	15	..	1.79	—0.27
Amraoti	99.6	69.3	45	..	2.28	—0.25
Nagpur	98.9	70.0	70	..	1.63	—1.20
Chanda	97.7	69.6	50	..	2.50	0.27
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	86.7	74.8	82	..	0.08	—0.51
Bombay	87.5	73.1	74	..	..	—0.74
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mormugao	86.9	72.1	86	..	..	—1.03
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	100.8	68.5	16	..	0.08	—0.81
Malegaon	96.6	66.0	20	..	0.16	—1.32
Ahmednagar	97.6	64.1	76	..	0.04	—1.16
Poona	100.4	72.1	25	..	0.01	—1.70
Sholapur	99.4	73.4	50	..	0.24	—1.34
Bijapur	86.5	61.0	42	..	0.82	—1.51
Belgaum	98.0	72.8	17	..	0.01	—1.46
Nizamabad	99.0	68.6	41	..	0.38	—1.48
Nizamabad (Indur).	93.8	69.9	67	..	0.12	—2.10
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	90.6	76.4	71	..	0.93	—2.56
Mangalore	89.8	76.6	78	..	4.67	—2.33
Calicut	92.5	78.2	71	..	5.16	—6.32
Cochin	88.4	74.2	93	..	32.63	4.66
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	91.3	74.0	78	0.07	0.10	—6.82
Masulipatam	104.2	77.3	51	..	0.09	—2.39
Nellore	106.8	80.5	75	..	3.00	—1.63
Cuddapah	96.2	78.3	84	..	28.73	8.27
Madras	95.1	71.8	65	..	0.34	—3.91
Bangalore	98.5	71.9	72	..	4.87	—0.92
Coimbatore	101.5	79.5	65	..	10.44	1.15
Trichinopoly	91.8	81.8	74	..	53.41	23.89
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the sea, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2nd April was 30.026 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to deg. Fair	..Inches.	29.788
Temperature of Air	..degrees.	80.6
Wet Bulb Thermoncter	.. ,,	74.6
Dew Point	.. ,,	72.2
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		1.8
Maximum temperature of Air .	..degrees	86.7
Minimum do do		74.1
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight		WNW. ESE, W.
Movement of Wind do ..	..miles.	112

DEPARTURES FOR HOME.

The Natal Line s. s. Umvolosi will sail from "O" shed, Prince's dock to-day with the following passengers:—

Miss Broadbent, Maj L H Closs, Mrs Close, Mrs P L Charlier and 2 Children, Mis Collum, Mrs E M Cook, and Children Infant and Governess, Mrs E W Flower, Mrs Forayth, Capt W E Flowding, Miss M L Mastis, Mrs A L Hunt, 3 Children and Infant, Mr C R Judd, Mrs Judd, Rev F E Lieden, Mrs Lieden and Infant, Mrs J W Lewis Child and Infant, Mr C H Malous, Maj H A Hewell, Mr Payne, Mrs Payne, Mrs Read and Child, Mrs Scott and Mrs V F W Tregear.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, April 1st.

Consols 2½ %	76 16.16plus 5/64
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18½plus 1
Rentes 3 %	..86½plus ½
Berlin Cheques on London	20.45plus 1
Bar Silver Spot	..26⅞plus 1
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..26⅞plus 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise caused by India and China Buyers.	
Rupee Papers 3½ %	63 11.16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½13.16—1.32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	..89½plus ¾
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st	1⅝unchgd.
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st	1⅝unchgd.
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅝unchgd.
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	2⅝unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	1⅝—¾
,, 7 day market loans	1⅝—¾

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000

Rs.		Rs.
3,90,000	were allotted to Calcutta	
12,50,000	,, ,, to Bombay	18,60,000
2,20,000	,, ,, to Madras.	

Tenders on Calcutta at ¼ (Min. Rate) Received 9 % above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at ¼ % (Min. Rate) Received 9 % above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.000.

Average rates of allotment Madras 16.01.

10,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta

28,30,000 ,, ,, to Bombay 41,40,000

2,50,000 ,, ,, to Madras

Tenders on Calcutta at ¼1.32 (Min. Rate Received 9 % above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at ¼1.32 (Min. Rate Received 9 % above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.03.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 60,40,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs, 40,00,000

Extra allotments Bills Madras Rs. 1,50,000 @ ¼ 1.32.

Transfers Madras Rs,6,50,000 @ ¼ 1.16.

Transfers Bombay Rs. 5,50,000 @ ¼ 1.16.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	7,000
,, ,, to Continent	15,000
Futures at New York May	..12.33—9
Futures at New York July	..12.09—2
Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to Long's unloading.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.30—20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..13—1.16
Tone of Spot Cotton:—steady.	
Futures at New Orleans May	..12.64—4
Futures at New Orleans July	..12.52—4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..9unchgd.
Demand Bills	..4.86⅛—⅛
Silver Commercial Bars	..58⅛plus ⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 1st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	15,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,000
,, Imports	3,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Good business done-steady.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Steady.

Tone of Manchester Market steady with a moderate demand.

Mid. Americans		7.22plus 1
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.03unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	12.38—4
	July	12.12plus 1
New York Official noon call	May	12.33—9
	July	12.08—3
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	12.69plus 1
	July	12.56unchgd

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
A.M.	6.75—2
M.J.	6.74—2
J.J.	6.67—2
J.A.	6.63—2
A.S.	6.50—2
S.O.	6.31—2
O.N.	6.22—2
N.D.	6.16—2
D.J.	6.14—2
J.F.	6.14—2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, April 1st.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F May-June; London Buyers Canal	37—¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. easier.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March-April; sellers dull	34—⅛
South Australian April; Buyers unchgd.	35½
Victorian April; Buyers unchanged	35⅜
New South Wales April; Buyers unchgd.	35¼

SEEDS.

Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May; Antwerp sellers	54—¼
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April May; Dunkirk sellers dull unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp sellers easier	52½—½

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30 a.m.

J N. Petit Institute, Annual General Meeting, 6 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, Lusitanian Sporting Club & Young Parsi Hockey Club, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

Prize Distribution of Bengalee Girls' School 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 4.

Ram Navmi, Bank Holiday.

Parsi Ambulance Division, Distribution of Prizes in the Elphinstone School Compound, 5-15 p.m.

Entertainment to Sir Temulji Bhikhaji Nariman, Pedder Road, 9-30 p.m.

Presentation of Shapur Spencer Cricket Shield, Elphinstone Club, 5-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, Pioneer Hockey Club & Sherwood Foresters, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, April 6.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay European Relief Association, Annual General Meeting, Bazaon Road, 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 7.

Orient Club, Annual General Meeting, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 8.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

"Court Cards," Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, Oval, 5-40 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Friday the 3rd April 1914, at 10-30 o'clock a.m.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury need not attend on Friday but they are required to attend on Monday morning, the 6th April, 1914, at 11-30 o'clock.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commadning.

April 2.

136 Books and Equipments. Will Members who are in possession of Corps Drill Books or Gun shoes kindly return the same to the office as early as possible.

137 Signalling Class. A Signalling Class will be started early in April, the class will be instructed in Semaphore; Small Flag (Horse) Dummy Key & Lamps. Members of Nos. 1, 2 & E. E. Companies desirous of joining this class should send their names in to the Adjutant as early as possible.

138 Arms and Equipment. All members who have completed their Class firing and Musketry Competitions should return their Arms and Equipment to Headquarters at once.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding.
(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

INDIAN FUND FOR BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Previously acknowledged, Rs. 601; His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Rs. 50; Commander W. R. B. Douglas, Rs. 15; Mr. T. V. R. Gopal Rao, Rs. 2; Total, Rs. 668.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO.

A lecture on "Malaria" by the aid of magic lantern will be delivered by Dr. K B. Shroff Special Assistant Health Officer for Malaria, under the auspices and in the Hall of the Institute Luso-Indiano on Saturday, at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.).

Signor Alfredo Manzato, Vice-Consul for Italy, will preside.

BAND AT BYCULLA RAILWAY INSTITUTE.

By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway, Vols., will play at the G. I. P. Railway Byculla Mechanics' Institute ground, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchill Bandmaster, this evening, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 28th March, 1914:—Bombay City, 129; Thar and Parkar District, 48 (for 2 weeks), Hyderabad District, 2; Karachi Town and Port, 91; Khairpur State, 1; Ahmedabad District, 3; Broach District, 2; Surat District, 60; Thana District, 10; East Khandesh District, 12; Poona District, 13; Ahmednagar District, 13; Satara District, 37; Kolaba District, 41; Ratnagiri District, 3; Belgaum District, 40; Dharwar District, 63; Bijapur District, 31; Kanara District, 14; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 65; Cutch State, 15; Kathiawar Agency, 27; Rewa Kantha Agency, 2; Total, 722.

COURT CARDS AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Miss Maude Fane.

"THE COURT CARDS."

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.

"The Court Cards," that sprightly and talented combination of artistes who have been delighting audiences at the Royal Opera House this week, will bid farewell to local threatre-goers tonight, and sail for England by the mail steamer to-morrow.

A special programme has been arranged for the farewell performance to-night at 9-30, when a number of new items, while several numbers which have become popular on the present and previous visits of the Company to Bombay, will be repeated.

The programme will be found to be an exceedingly well balanced one, the serious and the light, bright and funny items being so carefully blended that there will be just enough and not too much of any particular brand of entertainment. Mr Edgar Warwick has been in great form all the week, and he can be relied upon to keep the audience merry all through the piece to-night. In the fun-making department, he will be very ably supported by Mr Reginald Palmer, and all the other members of the Company may be relied upon to raise their quota of laughs.

Then Miss Palmerston and Miss Maude Fane, Mr Sydney Mannering and Mr George Graystone, all have several tuneful songs to sing, all told, the Court Cards' farewell promises to be a really excellent entertainment.

The *Al Fresco* musical entertainments in the beautiful garden attached to the Opera House, given by the orchestra for three-quarters of an hour before and after the performance, which have become quite a popular feature, will be repeated to-night.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HOSTEL UNION.

Mr. B. J. G. Shastri, Superintendent of the Elphinstone College Hostel and Librarian of the College, was entertained at an evening party by the College Hostel Union before his departure for Broach where he has been transferred on the staff of the Dalal High School. Principal Wilkinson presided. Principal Wilkinson presented him with a souvenir on behalf of the students.

The Hon. Sir William Meyer, Finance Member, arrived here by the Northern Express at 8-20 a.m., accompanied by his daughter. He was received on the platform by the A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. They drove straight to Government House where Sir William will be the guest of His Excellency the Governor. To-morrow Sir William will visit the Chamber of Commerce.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24-hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday, 34 attacks and 26 deaths from plague and 5 attacks from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City. There were no cases of cholera. The plague attacks were reported from the following localities:—Worli 5, Mahalaxmi 3, Byculla 3, Umarkhadi 2, Fansawadi 2, Kamatipura 2, Sewri 2, Sion 2, Mahim 1, Parel 1, Tardeo 1, Mazagon 1, Khetwadi 1, Kumbharwada 1, Khara Talao 1, Dhobi Talao 1, Market 1, Chukla 1, Mandvi 1, for (Northern) 1, and Middle and Lower Colaba 1. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 113, as compared with 104, on the corresponding day of 1913, and 130, in 1912. Out of a total of 1,953 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday, 109 were found to be plague-infected, 15 of these latter being sent from Dongri, 14 from Mandvi, 10 from Kamatipura and 9 from Chukla.

CHILDREN POISONED BY ARSENIC.

An inquest was held at the morgue yesterday on the bodies of Raghunath Sadu and Dhondia Haibati, two boys, aged two years and six months, who died from arsenic poisoning.

The children live in adjacent rooms in the same chawl at Tardeo, and were playing together in Raghunath's room when one Yeshwant, the latter's uncle, noticed that the boys had been taken ill. Yeshwant had them taken immediately to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that they were suffering from the effects of arsenic poisoning. Both boys died on Tuesday night.

It appears that Yeshwant had been given some white substance by the proprietor of the chawl with instructions to pound it up with gram, and use it for killing rats in the house. Yeswant placed some of the mixture about the chawl, and placed the remainder in a packet behind a mirror on the wall. The boys got hold of the packet, and swallowed the contents.

The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

Particulars of a dacoity near Diamond Harbour have reached the Alipore police. It appears that Kali Kumar Hazra, a wealthy merchant, recently received a large sum of money, being the sale proceeds of consignments of rice and jute. A gang of dacoits attacked his house. As the thieves entered the front door Kali ran out of the back door with a large quantity of jewellery and cash and took shelter in the house of a neighbour. The dacoits assaulted the inmates of Kali's house but secured only Rs. 600.

MORTALITY AND HEALTH STATISTICS

The death-rate in the City showed a further advance in the last week and no less than 828 deaths were recorded during the period, as compared with 809 in the week previous and 722 in the corresponding week in 1913. Per thousand of the population of the City the death-rate amounted to 43.95, as compared with 38.33 of the corresponding week of 1913, and 48-61, the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. The total number of births during the week under notice was 338 or 22 less than the total of the week previous. Of the total mortality, plague was responsible for 129 cases, Small-pox 7, Measles 11, Fevers of all kinds 77, Cholera 1, Diarrhoea 53, Dysentry 18, Debility 47, Old Age 45, Tubercular Diseases 9, Nervous diseases 45, Diseases of the Rispiratory System 257, Still-birth 36, Premature birth 3, Drowning 1, and Poison 1. According to caste and religion, 32 Jains, 37 Brahmians, 1 Lingayat, 4 Bhatias, 502 Hindus of lower castes, 177 Mussalmans, 24 Parsis, 6 Jews, 36 Native Christians, 2 Eurasians, 3 Europeans and 1 Buddhist, died during the week.

SAUGOR FORGING CASE.

DISTRICT COUNCIL MEMBER COVICTED.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April, 2.

Mahomed Azimulla Khan, Malguzar of sixty villages, second class Honorary Magistrate and a District Council Member of Saugor was convicted by the District Magistrate of Saugor and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for forging a bond for Rs. 99, by altering the date of payment and thereby saving it from limitation. The conviction was upheld by the Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore.

Against the conviction and sentence, an appeal for revision was preferred before Mr. Stanyon, Additional Judicial Commissioner.

Dr. Gour and Sir B. K. Bose defended the accused and argued that the alteration of date was a clerical correction and that there was no fraudulent or dishonest intention.

The Additional Judicial Commissioner in a lengthy judgment upheld the conviction but quashed the unexpired portion of imprisonment and substituted in lieu thereof a fine of Rs. 5,000 in view of the special circumstances.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

B. V. R. CYCLISTS (1) BEAT YOUNG CRICKETERS' CLUB (0).

Quite a large crowd of spectators witnessed the trial of strength between these two teams in the first round of the tournament on the Oval on Thursday, when the Volunteer Cyclists qualified themselves for the second round by beating the Young Cricketers by the narrow margin of a goal. It was a game in which hard hitting proved to be a paying policy. Better pace (and we are inclined to think greater weight too) had its day and it was more luck than any real credit for playing better hockey that gave the Cyclists the palm of victory. Their display may without any fear of exaggeration be rightly described as a typically selfish display of hockey in which one vied with the other in playing to the gallery. As already stated they hit hard and kept up a very good pace throughout but of science or combination, they had little in their game and consequently it was purely a game of sticks and flat race with them. During the sixty minutes' play there was hardly any serious attempt at combination, their guiding motto being—"hit hard and run and trust to Providence for the result." With a lighter team whom they could brush aside, their tactics proved successful, but pitted against a slightly heavier team who play a combined forward game, they will be outwitted at every point. The Volunteer forwards have a lot of dash in them and looked quite untiring after a fairly close struggle, but unless their methods of attack are considerably improved their career in the tournament is likely to be shortened ere long. Downes was the only man who at times attempted to get going with a combined effort, but then Templeton, W., James, Smythe and Morris, each tried to run through on his own, and so much grit and dash they displayed in getting past the opposing defence were of not much avail to them, as would have been the case had they played with a better understanding among themselves. We say this not with a view to belittle their victory, but to impress on them that combination is the first axiom of forward play. The Volunteer halves kept their places well and followed up their forwards' progress with judgment, Knight in particular being very resourceful and quick. Both George and J. James at back put up a resolute defence, their drives being very hard. Besides both of them watched their men very closely and hardly allowed them to be very dangerous. All the same, it should be said that they are inclined at times to hit somewhat recklessly. Humphreys in goal had nothing to do.

Turning to the beaten team, the Young Cricketers, it should in all fairness be stated that they played really clean and good hockey, their combination, skill in tackling and field work generally being really praiseworthy. They tackled uncommonly well and outwitted their opponents who, in turn, outpaced them in race for possession. They showed combination and time and often pretty short passes, but being on the light side were frequently brushed aside. They made good progress at times but it was never followed up by their halves, who looked to be purely on the mission of defence. This was their besetting sin that they would not feed their forwards regularly as the latter went on. This materially handicapped their forward play, as once robbed, their forwards lost sight of the ball altogether, the leather being taken straight to their own "25" line, where the halves and back were standing within a distance of a few yards of each. They defended well no doubt, but continuity of pressure on any defence, however strong it might be, tells its tale and nine times out of ten it is beaten. It is therefore a mistaken policy in half-back play to stick to defensive work only without helping the forwards in their onward career. However, they lost after playing a clean tricky and sporting game and indeed in fact better hockey. Rane was the pick of the forward line, while Kamat and Kothare were seen to great advantage in defence.

As to the balance of exchanges both teams, taken over both periods, had a fairly equal share in attack. The exchanges were even during the initial period. After ends had been changed, the Volunteers pressed hard for full twenty minutes but then the Young Cricketers retaliated in a vigorous style and despite strenuous efforts to get on equal terms they failed and retired beaten.

THE GAME.

Punctually at 5-30 the teams faced each other, the Young Cricketers defending the southern goal. The Cyclists assumed the aggressive from the start, Smythe first coming into prominence with an individual effort, and Templeton a moment later essayed similarly to get through and spoilt what looked like a golden opportunity by hanging on to the ball. After some scraggy midfield operations, the ball was carried into the Cyclist "25," Templeton again gave an exhibition of individual brilliance which defeated its own ends by a tendency to hang on to the ball till it passed out of play. Rane, who last year played for the Pioneers, was responsible for a good run, which carried the leather into the Cyclist territory, but James robbing transferred, Morris distinguishing himself with a good run, but lost control of the ball, which passed harmlessly over the goal line. Midfield play ensued in which neither side showed to advantage. A "free" against George for turning on the ball in his "25," looked dangerous, but Davle from the free drove wild across the centre, and on the Cricketers' five returning, George found relief by forcing into touch. Later, a longish drive by George, went across the opposite goal line, and on the ball being returned J. James ran the ball up, and made a beautiful pass to Templeton, who, however, refused to part with the ball, essaying a shot at an impossible angle, and lifting hopelessly wide. Rane and Davle were now prominent for good passing work, but J. James "nipped in" in the nick of time, running the ball down. His progress however, was short-lived, and Jayker and Wagle, combined well, the latter taking a shot at goal while on the run, lifting wide. At the other end, a deplorable tendency to stick to the ball spoiled many movements, but a flash of combination came from W. James and Templeton, the latter sending in a hot shot, which the burly custodian, Dhairyawan, cleared. Knight broke up a combination on the left wing of the Cricketers', which looked promising, and shortly after fed Morris well, who picked up in what looked like an off-side position, but losing, Smythe a little later received unmarked, and dribbling when he should have shot was robbed. A little later, W. James receiving a pass, dribbled past a couple of men, registered the first and only point of the match.

Cyclists B. V. R. ..... One.
Bombay Young Cricketers H. C. ... Nil.

Pressing on the restart, Downes sent in well, but "sticks" foiled, but after pressure for some time the Cyclists' attack was gradually beaten back, and midfield play ruled for some time, hard hitting being lavishly indulged in. A "foul" against George transferred into the Cyclist "25," and Wagle almost carried the ball through. Later George collided with Davle who was running for the ball, and the referee ruled obstruction against the latter, and the ball being transferred to the other end, W. James spoilt again by selfish play, and Kamat was applauded for good work. Smythe attempted a shot a little later, which struck the goalkeeper, and J. James immediately after running the ball down the field transferred to his brother who missed by inches. Just as the whistle sounded, a sprint down the field by Davie was pulled up by George, who slashed the ball into the stands. At half time the scores were:—

Cyclists B. V. R. ..... One.
Young Cricketers' H. C. ..... Nil.

Morris, on the start of the second period sprinted well down the field, and centered hard Downes picked up at the other end, but made "sticks" in returning. A long drive transferred the play to the other end, and after a short worrying period, Templeton carried the ball down and gave to Downes, who sent wide. Smythe spoiled an opportunity by trying to run through, and Stephens by passing when he should have shot. A "free" from "sticks" by the goalkeeper, gave Templeton an opening which he lofted (literally) on the heads of the crowd. Knight breaking up a pretty combined movement gave Downes, and a corner was forced, which, like the one that followed immediately after, was foiled by "sticks" against James. The game now degenerated into a scramble in front of the goal, and W. James, drawing clear swung in hard, but Kamat stopped well with his feet another bout of midfield play followed, and the Cricketers were responsible for some good combination. Templeton carried the play back into the Cricketers' circle, but got too near the goal line and shot outside. The Cricketers taking heart, Kothare made a brilliant run down the field, and meeting George in the Cyclist "25" got past him. George, however, who rushed out wildly to meet Kothare, failing to secure the ball, could not stop himself and collided with Knight, and both players being laid low the whistle was sounded. It was a great piece of misfortune to the Young Cricketers, as Kothare had practically only the goalkeeper to beat. On George limping back into his position, a "bully" was ordered in the centre of the field which should really have been taken near the Volunteers "25," where the ball was when the whistle sounded for a temporary assertion of hostilities. The "five" of the Young Cricketers returning, George stopped a promising movement, conceding a free hit which proved fruitless. Morris and James at the other end sent in shots which went deplorably wide, after which, Rane secured the cheers and roused the enthusiasm of the spectators by a run down the left wing. Passing the backs he raced into the circle and was steading himself for the shot, when Windsor, racing across the wing thrust his stick just in time to rob him. Play being transferred to the other end the Cyclist front line cake-walked, dribbled, dogged; in a word, did everything but pass or shoot. The last ten minutes of the game saw the front line of the Young Cricketers at their best. They kept up a vigorous and incisive attack combining well but the defence of the Cyclists managed to stave off the onslaughts well. Four corners, of which three were penalties, fell to them in quick succession, but they failed to improve upon them try as they would, and they retired beaten to the chagrin and disappointment of their supporters.

FINAL SCORES.

Cyclists B. V. R. ..... One.
Young Cricketers' H. C. ..... Nil.

The teams were as follows:—

Cyclists, B. V. R.:—Humphreys, goal; George and J. James, backs; Stephens, Knight and Windsor, halves; Downes, Templeton, W. James, Smythe and Morris, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Simpson.

Bombay Young Cricketers' H. C.:—A. D. Dhairyawan, goal; W. B. Kamat and H. J. Wagle, back; V. G. Kothare, R. K. Telang, K. N. Madan, halves; V. M. Jayaker, R. G. Wagle, B. G. Kothare, B. G. Rane and B. A. Dalve, forwards.

RESULTS UP TO-DATE.

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 0-0, 2-0.

(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United, 3-2.

(3) Grant Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.

(4) Cyclists, B. V. R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.

A REPLAYED TIE.

PARSI CYCLISTS (2) BEAT PARSI PIONEERS (0).

The replay of the drawn tie between the above teams, on the Oval at 7-45 on Thursday morning, was not a very exciting affair, the game resulting in a victory for the Cyclists by two goals to nil. As in their previous encounter the Cyclists proved a faster lot, and, on the whole deserved their victory. The game was of a scraggy nature, hard hitting being much in evidence. The players were much handicapped having had to play on a slippery ground, and as the game progressed it grew uncomfortably warm. From the start the players indulged in reckless hitting and hardly any attempt at combination was noticeable. They undercut and gave "sticks" times out of number. Both teams missed some fine chances of scoring. During the initial period the exchanges were fairly even, attack being followed by counter-attack and Patel and Writer missed an open goal, the former being unable to steady himself on a slushy turf, and the latter by shooting wide of the mark. During the second moiety, the Cyclists showed up better and attacked oftener, with the result that Writer scored twice during the closing period of the game.

THE GAME.

The teams "bullied" off punctually at 7-45, the Cyclists defending the bandstand-end goal. Their opponents were the first to attack. Spencer at the other end stopped an ugly rush, but later a corner was forced, which passing down the forward line gave Taraporewala an opportunity, which he sent sailing high in the air. There were a few hot moments in front of the Pioneers' goal, but a drive to touch relieved. The ball was finding touch frequently in the Pioneer half at this period, but pulling themselves together the heavier Pioneers inaugurated a raid, to which a penalty for turning on the ball added further danger, but Pantaki lying off-side spoiled the efforts of his front line. Mapla now led an attack with a good run and pass, Billimoria being also applauded for good work, but Pantaki receiving sent across a centre which was much too hard and beyond reach. A free from "sticks" a little later looked dangerous, but the Pioneer attack lacked cohesion. A corner conceded immediately afterwards proved as ineffective. At the other end Colabawala made a good run, but Mistry "muffed" some promising openings. A free hit against Spencer gave the Cyclists the first great opportunity, which proved fruitless, and at the other end a good run by Billimoria was stopped prettily by Chinoy, G. D. Patel spoiling immediately after a chance to put his side ahead. A beautiful passing movement by the Cyclists now transferred the interest to the opposite goal, but Colabawala failed to shoot when he should have done so. Returning with hard passes the Pioneers made a determined onslaught, forcing a fruitless corner, but their efforts were gallantly resisted by the Cyclists backs who transferred the leather to Taraporewala who, combining with Colabawala, carried the play into the Pioneer circle, Kapadia stopping with the wrong side of his stick. On this corner followed corner, and the ball passing from one to the other of the forwards writer sent deplorably wide. The cyclists were now constantly in the Pioneer ring but a hesitancy to shoot was responsible for the lack of any scere. On one occasion Khodaiji carried the ball past the opposing backs and was only stayed by the burly Pioneer "goalie," who conceded a corner in saving, and later a movement on the right wing gave Writer a pass, which he picked up on the run and sent wide when he had only the goal-keeper to beat. Just before half-time the Pioneers raided the Cyclist goal, and forced a short corner, which like the others in the match, proved fruitless. Half-time arrived with no score:

Parsi Cyclists ... Nil
Parsi Pioneers ... Nil

On changing over the Pioneers were the first to assume the aggressive and attacked in a masterly fashion. From a pass from Pantaki, his inside man, shot hard for goal. The ball rose about three feet and after beating the goal-keeper hit the left post and went into play. Play was then transferred to the other end, Contractor sending to Mistry, who centered well. Kapadia, picking up gave to Writer who drew first blood:—

Parsi Cyclists ... One
Parsi Pioneers ... Nil

The Pioneers were now on their mettle, and their backs coming up made frantic efforts to draw level, but a pass from the right extreme went a begging. At the other end from a pass by Taraporewala, Kapadia missed by inches. The play became now of an up and down nature. In the Cyclists' circle, "sticks" was penalised by a corner, which was fruitless. Taraporewalla carried to the other end and gave to Kapadia whose shot yielded no more than a corner from which a hot shot found the feet of the defence in front of goal. Returning a combined movement gave Writer an opportunity and he put his side further ahead, with a well placed shot:

Parsi Cyclists ... Two
Parsi Pioneers ... Nil.

The Cyclists were now much on the defensive, responding to the constant pressure of the Pioneers but occasional runs, during one of which a corner was forced and Kapadia missed by inches. Billimoria, the Cyclist custodian saved what looked like a certainty, and Spencer spoilt a good opening for his side. Contractor was winded during a melee, which provided a shot respite, but Ghandhi immediately after tested Billimoria who saved at the expenses of a corner, and soon after another corner was forced. "Kicks" put the cyclist ggal again in danger, and just as the whistle sounded Spencer was robbed of a good opportunity. Final score:

Parsi Cyclists ... Two
Parsi Pioneers ... Nil.

The following were the teams:—

Parsi Cyclists.—H. Billimoria, goal; K. J. Mistry, and H. Chinoy, backs; M. H. Damania, Khodaiji and Contractor, halves; Taraporewalla, H. J. Colabwala, M. C. Kapadia, Writer and R. K. Mistry, forwards.

Parsi Pioneers.—R. M. Pagdiwala, goal; F. Kapadia and Spencer, backs; D. Mehta, R. Ghandhi and E. Bookbinder, halves; B. Pantaki, S. Billimoria, G. D. Patel, S. Ghandhi and Mapla, forwards.

Referees: Messrs. Singleton and Moir.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.

BURNLEY BEAT SHEFFIELD UNITED IN SEMI-FINAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.

In the replayed tie at Everton in the semi-final round of the Football Association Cup—

Burnley (1) beat Sheffield United (0).

Liverpool thus meet Burnley in the final

Under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the tamphle entitled "La Patrie Egyptienne" published by M. M. Rifat at Geneva.

(*For other Sporting News see page* 8).

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

BASTION—March 18th, at Asiatic House, Muzaffarpore, Tirhoot, the wife of T. W. Bastion, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India) Ltd., of a son.

DEATHS.

CHATTERTON—March 16th at Rawalpindi, Colonel John Balsir Chatterton, 6th Gurkha Rifles, at the Station Hospital, aged 49.

CROCKER—March 16th, at "Palmwood," Kilpank, Luck Agnes Crocker, relief of Frederick Gregory Crocker, D. P. W. aged 65.

TUFFIELD—At Bombay, March 20, Ailee Margaret, second daughter of T. C. Silwood Tuffield, Loco Department, G. I. P. Ry., Parel.

WHYTE—Adelaide, the dearly beloved wife of George Whyte, died on 2nd April 1914. Deeply mourned by her husband and sorrowing children. Funeral leaving Alexandra Terrace Byculla, at about 5 p.m. (to-day Friday) for the Sewri Cemetery.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Sir James Begbie	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The Dawn of Peace	7
Indian Finance	7
Right of British Citizens	7
Problems of Central Asia	7
British Budget	7
Other Cables	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
Calcutta Murder Retrial	8
Delhi Sedition Case	8
Other Telegrams ... 7 &	8
BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS	5
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Finance Member in Bombay	9
Music Hall for Bombay	9
Parsi Girls' Schools	9
LEGAL NEWS.	
High Court Cases	10
The Cause List	10
Bombay Police Courts	10
GENERAL NEWS.	
Bombay Government Gazette	10
Sports at Home	12
CORRESPONDENCE	
Expulsion of Municipal Councillors	10
SPORTING NEWS ... 5 &	8
WEATHER, COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING	4
ILLUSTRATION.	
Miss Maud Fane	5

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 3, 1914.

SIR JAMES BEGBIE AND A GOLD CURRENCY.

We confidently believe that could the Government take a plebiscite to-day, it would be in a position to confirm beyond any doubt the fact that, outside the sphere of persons engaged in the import and export trade of the country, there would not be found the smallest fraction of the vast population of India who could afford to make use of gold for their daily wants and requirements. In the exhaustive evidence so carefully and impartially recorded by the Currency Commission there was not an iota of proof to lead that body to the inference that a free use of gold is demanded by the mass of the population. It would not be incorrect to say that there was a total absence of unimpeachable evidence on the point. Under the circumstances, the Commission was quite justified in concluding that gold should not be forced on the people. That sagacious verdict, was, of course, qualified by the pertinent remark that the people should be allowed to have that currency which their own sentiments of utility dictated. It was tantamount to stating that, instead of declaring any kind of currency, be it silver or gold, natural forces should be allowed to take their free and undisturbed course, so as to allow the people ultimately to determine which will be most suitable for their daily ordinary requirements. A more cautious and statesmanlike pronouncement could not have been made. This well-reasoned declaration of policy was imperatively needed after twenty years and more of shuffling and shifting; and, we repeat, that it is a matter of the highest gratification that the taxpayers are no longer to be at the mercy of the few Goldites who have been dinning their interested shibboleth into the public ear for so long. We are confident that the pronouncement so courageously made by the Commission will be followed. No responsible Government, much less the Government of India, which, we repeat, again is the real guardian and trustee of the taxpayers, can afford to ignore the wise policy recommended by the Commission.

In face of this declaration it is to us a matter of surprise that so well-known a personage as the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Bank should have dissented from it. We are the more surprised seeing that his grounds of dissent are neither in accordance with facts nor in any way convincing. We are afraid Sir James has been too greatly obsessed by the Goldites of the Chamber of Commerce, who from time to time, sit on the direction of the Bank of Bombay. But whether so obsessed or not, let us examine his arguments to see how far he is right or wrong in his statements touching the larger use of gold and the reduction of the token currency, the volume of which seems to have appalled him! He places before his colleagues two objections in his minute of dissent, against the policy laid down for the consideration of the Indian Government by the rest of his colleagues. First, "stability" which the Gold Standard Reserve has secured to exchange. This ground is open to challenge as we shall show on a future occasion. Second, in the opinion of Sir James, "it is not conducive to Indian interests to increase token money." It is true, as he says, that the people in the earlier period of the new-fangled currency era did not care for gold, but he asserts, they do care now as some provincial statistics seem to show. This statement will not bear close examination for the facts are to the contrary. Before proceeding to traverse Sir James Begbie's opinion on this part of his dissent, however, another matter needs to be cleared. It is a matter of what is called inexact terminology. Who are the "people" or the "public" in Sir James's mind? We notice that he has sometimes in mind the masses, and sometimes the clamant class of "people", the infinitesimal minority of traders, who are so enamoured of gold from their own point of view. For instance, when he is speaking of the expanding token currency, which has so disturbed his financial imagination, it is to be inferred that he refers to the masses. He could not have any other "people" in his mind. It is the masses, the eighty per cent. of the population, directly and indirectly engaged in agricultural pursuits, who daily use the token currency; in other words, that ingeniously managed State Rupee which is legally held to be worth sixteen annas, though intrinsically worth only ten! It is the same "people." Sir James has in his mind when he refers to those that need to be *educated* in usefully employing gold, which, in his tropical imagination, is hoarded, whether in reality or not need not be argued at present. But in other places the "people" he has in his mind are certain influential folk engaged in trade, though a fraction only of the 31 crores of the population. We have repeatedly said, and we shall not weary of reiteration, that this minority is an intensely interested one, in so far that it thinks that gold is better for its trade than silver. This minority entirely ignores the fact that, after all, the Government of India does not exist for them alone, but for the teeming crores of people whose welfare should be nearest to its mind. Now it may be fairly inquired whether Sir James Begbie conscientiously believes whether it is this mass, or "people", whom he is eager to educate, in order that they may learn to bring out from their secret caves and caverns hoards of gold and put them to productive use; who require as little as possible of the token currency, the increasing volume of which seems to fill him with cold fear! Is it, again, these "identical" people whom he wishes to wean from their habits and take to gold? Surely, so experienced a banker as Sir James ought to know that 24 crores of the Indian population live from hand to mouth, that they want for their daily domestic purposes no sovereigns or half sovereigns or other smaller gold coins, but rupees, annas and pies. We may inquire further whether Sir James conscientiously believes that these masses, who maintain themselves on a bare living wage, have in reality hoards of gold to bring out and invest productively? We should indeed be very pleased to see the Presidency Banks educating them to take out their gold from their "blue stockings," after the manner of the French peasantry, and converting them into interest bearing "Rentes" or Government paper. But where, it may be seriously asked, are the people who need the kind of education he has emphasised in his dissenting minute? Echo answers "Where?"

Then as to the token currency itself. Sir James has not adduced a tittle of evidence to convince the public that an "extensive token currency is not conducive to the interests of India". A token currency may be as little as possible or may be as expensive as a continent. The largeness or smallness depends entirely on the requirements of a people. A token currency might be limited to a few millions or hundreds of millions in proportion to the use demanded by the number of the population. Can it be said that, under the existing economic conditions of the people, the token currency now in circulation is redundant? That was the grievous blunder made by the earliest apologists of the closure of the mints. But what happened after the two severe famines at the close of the nineteenth century? Is not Sir James aware of the fact that the Calcutta merchants having bitterly complained of the total inadequacy of the token currency at that time? Is he aware of the steps the Government of India immediately took to coin, as fast as the two mints of Bombay and Calcutta were capable of coining night and day, to meet, not only the requirements of trade but those of the growing population? Surely Sir James also knows how many crores of rupees have been coined since 1901? Is it not a fact that the Government of India has been careful to watch from year to year, since that eventful crisis, the volume of token currency in circulation and to go on coining when actually needed and to stop coining when unnecessary. Sir James cannot also be unaware of the fact that since 1901 the note circulation has been expanding, in view of the growth of the population and of the expansion of both inland and foreign trade. If the volume of currency in active circulation is mounting upwards to our great satisfaction and the satisfaction of Government, it stands to reason that *pari passu* the coinage must increase? Is it not also the case that during the last five years prices of articles of consumption and of raw materials for exports have risen high, demanding a larger volume of token currency? An abundant harvest in a single year brings forth such an enormous quantity of agricultural products for home consumption and exports, that considerable financing becomes absolutely imperative. Chastened by the crisis of 1901, the Government has since wisely gone on coining, with but little interruption, and very rightly too, so as to keep abreast of the regular demand and to prevent a repetition of the hue and cry of that remarkable year. Who can say, therefore, that the token currency should no longer be supplemented? It *must* be supplemented *pari passu* with the factors of population and trade. None has complained that the token currency is redundant for our present requirements. Is there any evidence to prove that it is overabundant for the growing needs of the people? Perhaps no country more than Germany was convinced of the free use of gold and a very limited use of silver, since it demonetised the whole metal in 1873. Every economic and financial student is aware how fast Germany stood by its gold policy and took every means in its power to proscribe the silver token currency. And yet what happened after 25 years? This. That, owing to the growth of the population, of industries, manufactures and trade an enormous quantity of silver thalers had necessarily to be coined. But Germany is not so illiterate as India, and yet, in spite of the people being *educated* to use gold in greater quantities for purposes of currency, that was the demand which the State was compelled to meet! Has a token currency in Germany proved so far prejudicial or mischievious to the popular interests? No. Then, why in a less progressive and more illiterate country like India should the silver token currency be deemed mischievous or prejudicial? We unhesitatingly deny that it is so. And we are, therefore, unable to understand the logic of Sir James Begbie on this problem. But we preserve an open mind and should be glad to be convinced that the Government should not add to its token currency from time to time as popular demand increases.

Notes of the Day

Russia and Germany.

Reuter has kept us familiar with the phases of the Russo-German press quarrel, with its talk of war, and the existence of a strong war party in Russia, which may be identified with the party at present in power, has thus been prominently manifested. Of course, a war party has always existed in Russia. Sometimes it has been powerful and imperious, at other times feeble and dormant. The Slav banquets during the Balkan War, and the inflammatory and the Chauvinistic speeches delivered at them, will be remembered, and, if these had not been stopped, they would probably have done damage to the cause of peace. But war comes often when it is least expected, and if such dangerous elements as those of the Russian war party are permitted to use their influence freely, encouraged, as they appear to be at present, danger to European peace may be by no means so remote as some may fancy. At the same time it would be idle to credit the present war party with any definite programme, and on the surface there seems no reason to suppose that an attack is intended to be directed against Germany or Austria-Hungary.

M Sazonoff's Views.

In an interview the other day with a press correspondent, M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, emphasised the absolutely pacific nature of Russia's intentions. He declared that the increase in the strength of the Army was to be attributed to Germany's increase of her effectives, whereupon France and Austria had followed suit. It was also attributed to Russia's "resolve to maintain peace with all her power and to her will in a certain measure to enforce it."

A Russian Retort.

As regards the relations between Russia and Austria-Hungary, M. Sazanoff is represented to have said that the troubles of the past year had disappeared. In reference to the excited utterances in the German press the Minister added that they had no decisive significance, so far as the respective Governments were concerned, and there was at present no ground whatever for conflict. But it is significant that on the very day M. Sazanoff was thus engaged in plaiating Teutonoc sentiment, the Petersburg "Bourse Gazette" came out with an article in which dialectics were laid aside and the attacks on Russia appearing in the German Press responded to in a most determined manner, the heading of the article being "Russia desires peace, but is ready for war." When it is remembered that the "Bourse Gazette" is a strong Liberal paper, not in any way identified with the aims and designs of the war party, it is natural to attach some importance to its pronouncements. In view of everything that has been published in the press of the two countries recently it is impossible, in spite of official or inspired denials, to believe that the friendly relations between the Russian and German Governments have not undergone some modification, although the causes still remain obscure.

Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee.

Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, who has just retired from the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University, is too well known, even on the Bombay side, to need description. He is a great lawyer, but a greater educationist. For eight years as Vice-Chancellor he has served the University with a devotion and singleness of purpose which no future Vice-Chancellor can hope to emulate. He has sacrificed time, ease and his own interests in an enthusiastic service to the cause of higher education, a fact which is readily admitted on all sides. It has been an open secret that Sir Ashutosh has for some time resented the policy of the Government of India in regard to the Calcutta University. In his farewell speech the other day he made his position clear. He claimed that a University, whose constitution was framed by Government on lines which gave it ample representation, ought to have real autonomy in the management of its purely domestic affairs. No one can dispute this claim; nor can any one doubt how much of the independence still left to the University is due to the strength and courage of Sir Ashutosh's opposition to certain measures of Government. Apart from this, he has constantly endeavoured to raise the standard of University teaching, and it was he, who, in the face of much opposition, carried through his scheme of a University Law College and the establishment of special chairs, readerships and lectureships. His term of office has further been rendered memorable by the princely benefactions of Sir T. Palit and Dr. Ghose to the University.

Parsi Female Education.

The unveiling of the trust of the late Mr. S. S. Bengalee which takes place to-day is in many respects a notable event. He was one of the early band of the stalwart Parsi reformers, who, in spite of violent and unreasoned opposition, unfurled the standard of female education among their community, and his name is still affectionately remembered by his co-religionists. Of the pioneers of female education among the Parsis, who volunteered for the work of educating females in convenient localities nearly six decades ago, the only one still alive is Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji. The late Mr. Bengalee was a prominent benefactor of the Parsi Girls' School Association, the annual prize-distribution of the schools of which also takes place to-day. Mr. R. P. Masani, Honorary Secretary of the Association, in the course of the annual report mentions "with a pardonable pride that during the long interval of more than half a century that has elapsed since the establishment of this Institution, hundreds of Parsi girls have left the schools after a training that has helped them to assist materially in the improvement and development of the intellectual and social condition of the Parsi community." Indeed the Association has played a prominent part in the cause of Parsi female education, and thanks to its efforts and of those of other similar bodies, the Parsi community to-day holds the enviable position among other communities of possessing the largest number of female literates.

Official and Personal.

The Secretaries of the Social Service League announce that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, has been pleased to become an Honorary Patron of the League.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has arrived in Bombay and was last night among the guests at dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Enquiries made with reference to Reuter's telegram regarding the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's health, go to show that he was improving on the evening of the 1st.

Mr. G. C. Bartley, a fireman on the E.B.S. Railway, stationed at Lalmonir Hat, met with a serious accident a few days ago while out shooting with a friend named C. Bogle. The latter's gun went off by some means and the shot entered Mr Bartley's arm inflicting serve injuries. He was brought to Calcutta and detained at the Medical College Hospital.

THE DAWN OF PEACE.

UNIONISTS CONCILIATORY.

LORD CECIL'S CALUMET.

BILL TO GO INTO COMMITTEE.

FOR PEACE AND GOOD GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

LONDON, April 2.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Home Rule Bill yesterday was marked by the same peaceable tone as on Tuesday. Mr. Dillon remarked that the spirit of reasonableness and conciliation evidenced the desire of both the sides to reach a settlement.

OUTLOOK MUCH BRIGHTER.

The Political outlook is much brighter. Evidence of this is given by the fact that the King has left for Windsor, and also that the Unionist Headquarters are asking the local Unionists not to oppose Mr. Asquith.

There is a strong and growing feeling among the moderates on all sides against risking civil war, since Federal and other suggestions for the settlement of the Ulster question have been made.

IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE.

Lord Hugh Cecil has made an important contribution in the direction of peace. He has given notice of a motion that the Bill be sent to a Committee of thirty to frame suggestions to the Lords and to take steps which they may think expedient in the interests of peace and the good government of Ireland. This would enable the exclusion of Ulster to be combined with a Federal or other plan.

EAST FIFE BY-ELECTION.

Mr. Asquith will speak in East Fife on Saturday.

NEW CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF.

LONDON, April 2.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that General Sir Charles Douglas will take over the duties of the Chief of General Staff on the 4th instant.

AMATEUR RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

DOUBLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

In the Doubles of the Racquets Championship, Baerlein and Kershaw beat Leatham and Bruce 15—8; 17—14; 11—15; 15—11; 15—9.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1890. P. Asworth and W. C. Hedley.
1891. P. Asworth and E. L. Metcalfe.
1892. E. M. Butler and M. C. Kemp.
1893. F. H. Browning and H. K. Foster.
1894. H. K. Foster and F. C. Ridgeway.
1895. F. Dames Longworth and F. H. Browning.
1896. H. K. Foster and P. Ashworth.
1897. H. K. Forter and P. Ashworth.
1898. H. K. Foster and W. L. Foster.
1899. H. K. Foster and P. Ashworth.
1900. H. K. Foster and P. Ashworth.
1901. F. Dames Longworth and V. H. Penell.
1902. E. M. Baerlein and E. H. Miles.
1903. H. K. Foster and B. S. Foster.
1904. E. H. Miles and E. M. Baerlein.
1905. E. H. Miles and E. M. Baerlein.
1906. E. H. Miles and F. Dames Longworth.
1907. W. L. Foster and B. S. Foster.
1908. F. Dames Longworth and V. H. Pannell.
1909. E. M. Baerlein and P. Ashworth.
1910. B. S. Foster and Hon. C. N. Bruce.
1911. B. S. Foster and Hon. C. N. Bruce
1912. G. A. Wright and C. B. Leatham.
1913. B. S. Foster and H. Brougham.
1914. Baerlein and Kershaw.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF NEWBURY SPRING CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

The following is the result of the Newbury Spring Cup:—

Wrack	1
Bluestone	2
Brancepeth	3

Twenty-two ran.

Won by one and a half lengths; three lengths between second and third.

Betting:—4 to 1 against Wrack, 100 to 8 Bluestone, 100 to 7 Brancepeth.

THE ROCHETTE CASE.

MINISTERIAL INTERFERENCE CONDEMNED.

WHAT MONEY CAN DO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

The Commission of Inquiry into the Rochette case while not attacking the personal probity of M. Caillaux and other Ministers, severely condemns Ministerial interference with the course of the law for the purpose of postponing the trial of Mr. Rochette, who was thereby enabled to resume operations. The whole affair is described as symptomatic of the insidious financial influences invading the moral sense of the nation.

This refers to the exciting debate which took place in the Chamber on March 18th, when it was resolved to continue the commission of Inquiry into the Rochette case and invest it with judical powers. One of the "Figaro's" charges was that M. Caillaux indirectly brought pressure to bear on the judges to postpone the case of the financier, M. Rochette, thus enabling M. Rochette to flee the country. The Deputy, M. Delahaye, opened the debate asserting that the crime had been committed with the object of preventing the publication of the documents showing that a certain judge was guilty of misdemeanour in 1911 by the order of M. Monis who was then the Premier. M. Barthou caused a sensation by reading a letter written by M. Fabre, Attorney-General, in 1911, alleging that M. Monis had compelled him to secure the postponement of the Rochette case. Recriminations ensued, M. Monies denying that he ordered the postponement of the case and the Radicals accusing M. Barthou of purloining a judical document and supplying it to the "Figaro."

THE PANAMA CANAL.

COLONEL GOETHALS ASSUMES THE GOVERNORSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PANAMA, April 1.

Colonel Goethals to-day took up his appointment as the Governor of the Canal Zone without any ceremony.

PANAMA TOLLS EXEMPTION CLAUSE.

MAJORITY IN SENATE ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

President Wilson anticipates an eventual majority of sixteen in the Senate in favour of the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption clause, but the fight will be arduous.

THE BATTLE OF TARREON

FEDERALS STILL HOLD THREE BARRACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

The rebel leader Carranza telegraphs that the Federals still hold three barracks in Torreon.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN JAVA.

TWENTY KILLED AND FIFTY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BATAVIA, April 2.

A train was derailed on a bridge owing to a collision with a buffalo. Five vans fell into the river and twenty natives were killed and fifty injured. No Europeans were hurt.

IMPENDING SINGAPORE LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

The issues of a 4 per cent City of Singapore loan of £300,000 at 92 is impending.

CEYLON LOAN AT PREMIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

The Ceylon loan was overscribed in an hour and was quoted at half premium.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT SAID, April 2.

The P. and O. s.s. Morea to-day shipped £25,000 gold for India.

RIGHTS OF BRITISH CITIZENS.

RESOLUTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

After a debate on the South African deportations, the House of Commons adopted a resolution, accepted by Mr. Harcourt, that the rights of British citizens contained in the Magna Charta, the Petition of Rights and the Habeas Corpus Act, as representing the freedom of the subjects, are those which the House desires to see applied to British subjects throughout the Empire.

PROBLEMS OF CENTRAL ASIA.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN INTERESTS.

BRITISH DOMINATION IN TIBET URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

Lecturing before the Central Asian Society, Captain Otter Barry, joint author of "With the Russians in Mongolia," drew attention to the close ties existing between Mongolia and Tibet, pointing out that the Dalai Lama was the spiritual ruler of both countries. Should Russia be suspected of obtaining a dominating influence in Mongolia, it behoved Great Britain simultaneously to obtain a dominating influence in Tibet.

Colonel Sir Thomas Holdich said that he was unable to see that it mattered to us in the least whether or not Russia made herself effective in Mongolia. Indeed, if she was preoccupied further east, her attention might be diverted from the parts where she might be more troublesome to us. In any attempt on India via Afghanistan she would now have to meet the fairly efficient and well-equipped Afghan Army, which she would find very troublesome long before she got anywhere near our frontier.

INSUBORDINATION AMONG STOKERS.

COMMANDER LECKY RELIEVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

Commander Lecky, of the battleship Zealandia, has been relieved of his post. He is succeeded by Commander Humphrey Smith.

RUMOUR OF REINSTATEMENT BY ADMIRALTY.

It is reported at Portsmouth that the Admiralty has decided to reinstate the eight stokers who were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to hold a drastic enquiry into the whole matter.

On March 27th the Admiralty suspended the commander of the battleship, Zealandia pending an inquiry into the recent insubordination among the stokers which resulted in a series of court-martials at Vigo at which eight men were all sentenced to two years' imprisonment for refusing to obey orders.

RAIDS ON PERSIAN FRONTIERS.

GENDARMES DRIVE BACK RAIDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, April 2.

A force of about 1,200 gendarmes was recently sent to Burujird to protect the region from the Luri raiders. It has advanced southward and after a twelve hours' engagement secured the passes and driven the raiders back to the snow-clad hills.

BRITISH BUDGET.

SURPLUS FOR 1913-14.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

The National expenditure for the year amounted to £197,493,000 and there was a surplus of £750,000, but Mr. Lloyd George will require an additional £9,400,000 to cover the expenditure in 1914-15.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

REALISATION OF IDEAL OF PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

The Marquis of Bristol presided to-day at the annual dinner of the Institution of Naval Architects. The Japanese Ambassador, replying to the toast of the guests, said that Japan was trying to emulate Great Britain in safeguarding her national interests. Peace was indispensable to civilisation and it was Japan's firm purpose and hope to be able with England's co-operation, to realise the ideal of peace for many generations.

BETTING ON THE DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

On the Newbury course, the betting on the Derby was 1,500 to 500 against The Tetrach.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved the appointment of Captain E. H. Dunsford, 3rd Punjabis, as recruiting officer for Pathans *vice* Major C. W. Cary, Gides, whose tinure, expires on 13th June.

"LIBERTY" LEAFLET.

PRINTED SECRETLY AT KAPURTHALA.

APPROVER AND DEHLI BOMB.

A SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

At Thursday's hearing the approver made a further statement as to the manner in which the "Liberty" leaflet was secretly set up by his cousin in the press at Kapurthala.

The approver also said he was warned not to employ any one in throwing a bomb who knew Abad Behari and Rash Behair because that might lead to the strangling of the Society.

DELHI, April 2.

The preliminary enquiry in the Delhi sedition case was resumed to-day, at Delhi.

The morning sitting was occupied in reading the approver's evidence over to him before he signs it. Yesterday afternoon's sitting was similarly occupied.

When the reading of Dina Nath's evidence was concluded, witness expressed a desire to add something.

Mr. Baghat, counsel for Bal Raj, objected to witness being allowed to volunteer a statement at this stage.

The Court noted the objection, but held that witness could add anything which he had previously omitted in his statement as he had been granted a pardon conditionally on his disclosing the whole of the facts in connection with the case of which he had knowledge.

Witness therefore continued:—When I went to Kapurthala in May, 1913, to get the "Liberty" leaflet printed by my friend Juggannath who was part owner of the press, I called on a cousin of mine, Ram Saran Dass and told my friend about the printing in his presence. My friend said the matter might leak out through the compositor. Whereupon I asked one of them to print it to which they agreed. I returned to Lahore leaving the copy for the leaflet behind with them. Within a week my cousin brought me the leaflets himself. We went to Bal Mokand's house and found Abad Behari there. I gave the packet to Basanta Kumar to keep in his dispensary. Bal Mokand and Basanta Kumar lived in the same Mohalla, Sutamundi. I can't say where I gave Basanta the leaflets. He also pasted some labels on envelopes. I don't know where he pasted the labels. It may have been in the dispensary. I came to know afterwards that Ram Saran Das composed the type of the leaflet. Ram Saran Das was a close friend of Jugannath. The copy for the second matter was sent to me by Abad Behari from Delhi and I forwarded it on to Jugannath at Jallundhar. I asked Ram Saram Das if the leaflets were ready, and he said no. Jugannath sent the pamphlet through Ram Saran Das. Either he or Jugannath composed the type. When I met Abad Behari in September, 1913, he told me not to employ anyone in throwing a bomb who knew both himself and Rash Behari or the society would die in its infancy.

Examined by the Court witness said: Basanta was a compounder or dispenser.

NO SETTLED TERMS FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The approver continued:—So far as I remember in May 1913 Abadh Behari and Bal Mokand wrote out some names in connection with the "Liberty" leaflet. We used commercial terms in topics of action and we used spiritual terms to encourage each other in our propaganda. By action I mean throwing bombs or printing or distributing leaflets. Rash Behari and Abad Behari some times used plain words, and if these letters were interpreted the actual meaning could be found out. They did not try to conceal their meaning, but I generally used commercial and spiritual terms. There were no settled terms for correspondence between myself and Abad Behari and Rash Behari, but I cannot say definitely.

This concluded the evidence of the approver.

Thakar Das, son of Jowele Das Khatri of Ditewal, Sialkot, proprietor of Popular Dispensary, identified Vasanta Kumar Biswas who worked in his dispensary as a compounder for sixteen months. Lala Girdhar Lall brought him to me. My partner, Amir Nath was in the dispensary at the time. Girdhari Lal said: Basanta was a poor man who knew a little English; he could do the work of a compounder. This was on October, 15. In my register I see the entry, expenses for Basanta Kumar's food, 11 as. 6 ps. from October 15 to 19. He was given a room behind the dispensary where he used to keep his things. In December 1912 his presence is recorded for twenty days and in January only sixteen days. In the prescription books he has made entries up to December 20, thus showing that he went on this holiday on December 21. The entries recommenced on January 16. In February 1913 he was present throughout. He was absent from August 24 all September and for twenty-three days in October 1912. He was working on May 17, 1913, for prescriptions are entered in his hand on that day. The last ten entries are not in his hand. On December 23, 1913, prescriptions are entered in his hand but not on the 24th. He was on leave till January 15, 1914, and left again on February 5. He made various excuses to settle disputes about his lands, his mother or brother being ill and on the last occasion he said his mother was dead. I had to teach him compounding.

THE TRAIN MURDER.

ACCUSED FATHER ACQUITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

Starchfield, accused of the murder of his son, whose body was found in a carriage at the Haggerston Station, has been acquitted.

ANOTHER BIG COTTON FIRE.

FOUR LAKHS DAMAGE.

7000 BALES DESTROYED.

The Colaba Cotton Green was the scene of yet another serious outbreak of fire yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the destruction of 7,000 bales including water damage, the loss being roughly estimated at about four lakhs.

At about 3-30 p.m. smoke was seen to be issuing from a large stack in Messrs. Prier De Saone's jaitha which contained 17,000 bales, and before the fire brigade steamers could arrive the flames had secured a fair grip. The fire burned furiously for two hours, but the seven engines which were present succeeded in gtting it under complete control by about 6 p.m.

The cotton destroyed and damaged is fully covered by insurance, the offices interested being the London and Lancashire, L'Union of Paris, and Western Insurance Company.

The question of damage had not been fully gone into by yesterday evening, for this reason the estimate of about Rs. 4,00,000 will have to be accepted with a certain degree of reservation, as this appears to be rather low when the destruction of such a large number as 7,000 bales is considered.

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association was held in the Association's Room at Graham's Buildings, at noon yesterday, when it was resolved to offer a reward of Rs. 10,000, through the Commissioner of Police, to the person or persons giving such information as would lead to the discovery and conviction of the author or authors of the cotton fires at Colaba.

EGYPT AND COTTON.

MR. W. HOWARTH AND THE PROSPECTS.

Mr. William Howarth gave some impressions of a visit to Egypt and its cotton-growing districts to a meeting of the British Association of Managers of Textile Works held at the Victoria Hall, Manchester, on Mar. 7, says the "Manchester Guardian." Mr. Howarth was one of the party of Lancashire cotton spinners and others who went to Egypt in October, 1912, to discover, among other things, whether there was that constant deterioration in the local cotton supply that was commonly reported, and although in his address he did not give his definite personal views, the narration of his experiences showed that the "constant deterioration" theory was extremely doubtful, if not altogether wrong. Among a few million small growers there must be, he said, some variety.

Another subject the party investigated was whether the average production of cotton per acre was being reduced, and whether some method could not be devised to improve the production. The experiments being conducted to produce a bigger weight of cotton per acre are certainly promising.

HOW THE WORK IS DONE.

Mr. Howarth in the course of a pleasant and informing address—illustrated by a number of lantern slides—did not confine his attention to cotton. He started with pressing of bales in Alexandria, pointing out that they were well-made by Arabs who worked 16 hours a day for an average wage of one-third of that earned by a Lancashire cotton operative, and that they were shipped to this country by the Greeks, who were the keenest commercial men he had ever met. The cotton was consigned from up-country markets, was bought whilst growing, and was often ginned up-country on a co-operative plan. There were native cotton markets everywhere, supplied every day with telegraphic reports of the state of the Alexandria market. Land in Egypt was at a high premium, it was just as good to-day as it was some thousands of years ago, cotton proved the most profitable crop, but it took 46 inches of water on the land every year to cultivate this crop.

The lecturer had much to say about the Nile, which unlike the big rivers of the world, was not a huge drain, but a "source of life." For some months of the year not a drop of its waters reached the sea. The vast irrigation and land reclamation schemes—the last-named from the salt marshes—were explained; discriptions given of the efforts of botanists to produce a pure strain of cotton; and the other parts of the lecture ranged from the origin of the Pyramids and Pompey's Pillar to views of Cairo, religious beliefs, Lord Kitchener, and the value of the "date palm." Nine-tenths of the murders in Egypt owe their cause to quarrels over the ownership of this tree, said the lecturer, for the man who owns the land doesn't always own the date trees.

A GREAT DINNER.

Mr. Howarth had many anecdotes and stories to relate, and one somewhat appalled his audience. It was the story of a dinner given to the English party of 36 by a great landowner, the greatest in Egypt, who had no fewer than 13,000 retainers. The party had been told it would be a gross breach of etiquette to refuse anything, and their host and his relations did not dine until they were all served. The first course was a sheep roasted whole. The next half a turkey each. For the third each had a duck. The fourth consisted of half-a-dozen quails to each guest. Nine-teen other courses followed.

INDIAN FINANCE.

DETAILS OF HOME EXPENDITURE.

ADDITION TO GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

TREASURY TO BEAR PART OF COST OF MUSCAT TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

Replying to Mr. Rupert Gwynne in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Roberts said that £1,415,700 which he mentioned last week as representing the Home expenditure for India in 1913 and 1914 for the capital account, was made up as follows:—

Discharge of guaranteed debentures of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway	£ 280,000
Additional expenditure on railways	1,098,700
Additional expenditure on Delhi	50,500
Deduct shortage of expenditure on Irrigation	13,500

The sum of £2,150,000 had been remitted from India in 1913-14 in respect of the profit from the coinage of rupees and had been added to the gold standard reserve in sovereigns.

The sale of the Council drafts in 1914-15 would be conducted in accordance with the policy recommended by the Royal Commission, which made it impossible to say what the total would be.

NAVAL STRENGTH IN PERSIAN GULF.

Replying to Sir George Robertson, Mr. Churchill said that no reduction of the naval strength in the Persian Gulf was at present contemplated as the result of the agreement with France concerning the gun traffic; but the position was being closely watched with a view to such modification as the altered conditions might require or justify.

In reply to Sir John Rees, Mr. Roberts stated that the cost of troops sent to Muscat in 1913 would not fall on India alone. The Treasury would bear some part.

YORKSHIRE MINERS' STRIKE.

MOST OF THE PITS CLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

Most of the South Yorkshire pits are closed. Everything is quiet. Some resentment exists that the strike was ordered locally before the Federation announced its decision. Sheffield is receiving supplies from the Derbyshire pits.

As the result of a dispute on the question of wages 120,000 Yorkshire miners struck work last week thus rendering idle every mine in the county.

FRENCH CHAMBER ADOPTS BUDGET.

DEFICIT TO BE MET BY SHORT-PERIOD BONDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

The French Chamber has adopted the Budget, including a clause providing for the income-tax. The deficit of £8,400,000 will be met chiefly by short-period bonds.

FRENCH BATTLE-SQUADRON AT MALTA.

BRITISH AND FRENCH BLUEJACKETS FRATERNISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

The French Second Battle-Squadron has been at Malta for three days. Brilliant weather favoured the festivities at which the French and British bluejackets fraternised very heartily.

FRENCH AVIATION FATALITIES.

M. EMILE VEDRINES KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

M. Emile Vedrines, brother of M. Jules Vedrines, has been killed while flying at Rheims.

Another airman and passenger have been burned to death at Rheims. The machine fell from the pylon from which it was suspended and the petrol ignited.

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR.

In the presence of a large and representative gathering the Governor of Bombay performed the opening ceremony of the building for the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, when a further grant of Rs. 25,000 to the institution by the Government of Bombay was announced. The Governor in his speech greatly appreciated the public spirit of the citizens of Bombay and in return he was paid a warm tribute for the very great work done by him during the one year that he had been in this Presidency.

Prior to their departure for Mahableshwar on the 9th instant, the last public function that their Excellencies attended was the opening ceremony of the new building of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, which Their Excellencies performed on Thursday evening.

A beautiful shamiana was erected in the school compound at Tardeo and it was packed to its utmost capacity by ladies and gentlemen of all castes and creeds. On arrival Their Excellencies were received by the Hon. Sir Pheroseshah M. Mehta, Mr. A.M. Tod, Mr. H.B. Clayton, Lieut.-Colonel Street, Sir Balchandra Krishna, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Sassoon J. David Mr. D.E. Wacha, members of the Committee and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Honorary Secretary and were conducted to a dais. Among other distinguished gentlemen present were: The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill; the Hon. Mr. P.D. Pattni,; Sir Temulji B. Nariman; the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldass; Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas; the Hon. Dr. D.A. D'Monte; the Hon. Mr. Ramanmbai M. Nilkhanth; the Revd. Father A. Alinger; the Revd. Father J. Degen; Diwan-Bahadur Kershashjiji R. Dadachanji; Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Mr. C.V. Mehta and others.

The proceedings were opened by the school-children singing a song of welcome, after which the honorary secretary read the following report to the assembly:

The Institution, which has been raised by the public of Bombay to commemorate the memory of the late Queen-Empress Victoria, out of a fund, which with subsequent contributions now amounts to Rs. 2,66,780, was started on the 13th of December, 1902, as a tentative measure, and formally opened in January, 1904, by the then Governor of Bombay, Lord Lamington, as the city's permanent memorial to the late Queen-Empress. The School is therefore now 11½ years old. The Institution is both an asylum and a day school. There are 38 boys on the roll at present. The average number of boys during the last eleven years has been 31 per month. Education is imparted on the Braille System.

After various attempts at securing a suitable plot of ground in a good and healthy locality, the Committee succeeded only 2 years ago in purchasing this site, admeasuring about 7,500 square yards, at a cost of Rs. 62,000. The building which you now see before you, of which the Foundation Stone was laid by Her Excellency Lady Sydenham about two years ago, has already cost the Committee roughly about Rs. 1,53,353 against which the Government have been pleased to sanction a building grant of Rs. 39,635.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The building is throughout simple and substantial. More attention has been paid to the attainment of the comfort and convenience of its hapless inmates to be, than to mere decoration. What little ornamentation there is in it, has been purposely resorted to with a view to make it, as far as possible, a fitting and worthy memorial of the late Queen-Empress. It contains easy and comfortable accommodation for at least 50 students with all the necessary attendant conveniences on the most modern and up-to-date lines; and care has been taken to leave enough space for extension in the future. The ground floor contains two rooms for the Principal and Secretary's offices, three large general class rooms and separate rooms for classes for Music, Tailoring and Sundry handicrafts.

The top floor will be used as dormitories and will have separate linen and store-rooms attached. The subsidiary blocks which are yet to be built, will contain a large dining room for the pupils, a kitchen; two store-rooms and one godown on the ground floor; and, the Principal and Manager's quarters on the top floor. There will also be sufficient out-houses in the grounds to provide accommodation for all the servants employed in the school. These subsidiary structures are estimated to cost Rs. 29,600 against which the Committee has applied to the Government for a further grant of Rs. 25,000, which I am happy to announce was sanctioned very recently, the intimation for which was received by the committee from the Director of Public Instruction only yesterday and my committee takes this opportunity of publicly tendering to your Excellency its most cordial and heartfelt thanks for the favourable and sympathetic consideration that your Excellency has so graciously bestowed upon its application for this further grant and thus materially helped it.

The Hon. Sir Pheroseshah Mehta then requested Their Excellencies to declare the building open. He said that in the absence of the President of the Committee, The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, he had been entrusted with the task of formally requesting Their Excellencies to declare this building open. It was not necessary to say much after the full and detailed report just read out to them by the honorary secretary Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, who deserved the highest praise for the zeal and devotion with which he had discharged the duties of the office for many years.

Their Excellencies must have perceived from the report that there were two reasons why they took keen interest and felt deep sympathy in this institution. The first was that it was a memorial to the great and good Queen, whose memory would be enshrined with veneration and affection in the hearts of the people of India for ever and ever.

The second reason was that there were no people for whom they felt a more pathetic interest than that class to which the poor blind and orphans belonged. If sometimes they were inclined to murmur at the beneficent aims of Providence and on what that great English poet Swinburne described as the "awful mystery of the cruelty of things," there was no doubt then that their hearts went out on behalf of the people who had been deprived of light and do all possible for their welfare. He had always felt very keenly for the blind for in his early days when he was placed before Fawcett, the blind professor as he was called, his heart went out to the man who bravely bore the calamity that had overtaken him and who had vowed that in spite of his blindness he would carry out the noble work that he had undertaken. How bravely he had carried out that work, they were all well aware. He mentioned this to show how keenly they left in the matter This institution was a memorial to the great and good Queen and a school for the people reduced to this predicament. It was for this institution that they asked Their Excellencies' help to declare this building open (applause).

Their Excellencies were then conducted to the main entrance of the building by Mr. Petit and other members of the Committee and His Excellency unlocked the front door with a silver key, which was presented to His Excellency as a souvenir. They then returned to the dais amid cheers. The school boys then went through a practical demonstration of the work done in the school and every item was greatly applauded by the appreciative audience.

THE GOVERNER'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then addressed the assembly. He said that he could assure them that he felt it a great honour to be invited to perform a ceremony which he had just undertaken in unlocking that door and opening this new building for the school of these blind young men. He assured them further that he and Lady Willingdon deeply appreciated the invitation they had received to identify themselves in this very suitable memorial to that great lady—our late Queen Victoria— a lady, who as Sir Pherozeshah had very rightly said always showed deepest interest and the most sincere and heartfelt sympathy for all her subjects right through the Empire. His Excellency was not quite sure that her memory was not cherished in this part of the Empire more than in any other part, but he said that there could be hardly a more suitable memorial to her memory than such a Home as he had opened that afternoon, a Home to give a chance to those young men who are suffering under a physical disability which under ordinary circumstances would seriously handicap them in their life's career, a Home, which as they had just seen from the training that was given in it, gave them a chance of being useful citizens and making a good income.

His Excellency, continuing, said that he had had an opportunity of looking through the report and he thought that they would all agree with him that the report was an extremely interesting one and gave a great deal of interesting information. In the first place His Excellency wished to say that the various lesson which these young men were learning in the school appeared to him to have given most satisfactory results, and all credit was due to the principal for the admirable work he had done and was doing. His Excellency noticed that the teaching of music was producing excellent results. He further saw the teaching of tailoring, which consisted in the cutting out of various things. His Excellency was not quite sure what they were—but there again they were told that a young man from this school was making a useful income in Ahmedabad. Then there were bamboo and cane work and so on.

But, His Excellency went on to say that, he also noticed on reading the report one particular matter that kept running through the various lines and that was the fact that the promoters of this school had applied to Government for a certain sum of money and that they did very much hope that that sum would be supplied by Government. His Excellency had hoped that he was going to arrive there that afternoon as aairly godmother or rather a god-father, and spring a mine on the expectant committee, but they would regret to hear that His Excellency had been given away by his friend the Director of Public Institution. It was only the day before that he had informed the honorary secretary of the school of the fact that Government had provided money which they had applied for and all that His Excellency could say that afternoon was that he thanked the honorary secretary (Mr. Petit) extremely on behalf of Government for the appreciative remarks which he had made with regard to that gift. And His Excellency sincerely trusted that this sum of Rs. 25,000 would entirely complete the full efficiency of this school.

Continuing his remarks, His Excellency said that this was probably the last opportunity that he would have before he left Bombay for a time of addressing a public audience in this City, and he wished to express on behalf of Lady Willingdon and himself their appreciation of the constant courtesy, constant kindliness and constant friendliness that they had received during their various visits and at the numerous gatherings that they had attended during the last few months in Bombay. His Excellency wished to say just further, and he said that he was sure they would all agree with him when he said, that during these visits one thing had struck him most, and it was the public spirit that he noticed in the citizens of Bombay and in the country in every direction—public spirit not only by means of giving financial help to good causes but public spirit also in giving personal service to a good cause. His Excellency thought they would all agree with him that what they wished to do was to make Bombay the most beautiful city in India with a healthy and happy people living in cheerful and comfortable homes. His Excellency said to those gentlemen who were present and who were responsible for this school that the were doing their part nobly and well in looking after a certain section which was labouring under a physical disability. His Excellency said with all honesty that he had visited a good many institutions which were doing their part nobly and well and were looking after those suffering from sickness, or accidents or some other misfortune, who, in other circumstances, would have fallen by the way.

His Excellency owned he felt that after a year in India, for it was nearly a year he had been amongst them, he owned he felt that the year had passed much too quickly and there was very little to show as his work for the year. His Excellency felt that these words were true to him just now "so much to do, so little done". He hoped with the assistance of Lady Willingdon who was of the greatest help to him and with the co-operation, as a year's experience had shown of so many loyal and zealous friends in this City and Presidency that His Excellency loped that he might go forward for the rest of his service and at the end of his term to be able to feel that he could leave Bombay, a healthier, happier and more contented place than he had found it when His Excellency came, (applause).

WARM TRIBUTE TO THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, acting Municipal Commissioner, then moved a hearty vote of thanks to Their Excellencies for coming there and performing the ceremony of opening the building for the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in seconding the proposal, said he wished to add just one word. His Excellency had told them that "so little was done." He said that "so much has been done" and that they expected a great deal more during the remaining years of His Excelency's term, (cheers).

In putting the proposition to the vote, the Hon. Sir Pheroseshah Mehta said that they were getting afraid of Their Excellencies. Some persons were under the impression that everything of the City could be known by the oldest citizens. Speaking for himself as the oldest citizen present, he said that Their Excellencies' knowledge of every institution in the City far outrivalled that of his or any other oldest citizen. So that his remark "so little done" was not appropriate. They had seen how during the few months Their Excellencies had ransacked the whole City and had brought sunshine and happiness wherever they went (prolonged cheering).

The school-children then sang a farewell song and the singing of the national anthem, after Their Excellencies had been garlanded by Mrs. J. B. Petit, brought the proceedings to a close.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF A NAVETI PASTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April. 2.

A murder of a very unprovoked character took place in the Duars this week. In the old days when the Duars formed part of Bhutan, there lived in the jungle an ancient race of people called the "Mechis" who are the same as the "Kacharis" of Assam. Nearly 20 years ago one of them, Jagat Singh, was the first of his race to receive Christian baptism and since has been the means of bringing so many into the Church, so that there is now a Christian community of 1,500. In 1912, the Eastern Himalayan Presbyterian Mission ordained him minister and he became a pastor. Jagat Singh on the last day of his life received from the Mission and collected from other sources about Rs. 350 to start some of his brethern in the new colony. One of the last things he did was to pay a debt of Rs. 79 which one of his Christians owed to a heathen. After that he started to go home but was so tired that he said he would stay in the house of a friend and go on in the morning. But in the middle of the night he was murdered in his sleep and all his money stolen. There were at least three assailants.

THROWN INTO A WELL.

EFFECT OF NEW MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS.

The new Municipal bye-laws framed with the object of improving the milk supply of Bombay have led to a strike of some of the milkmen in the city.

The milkmen state that the new bye-laws empower the Inspectors employed by the Municipality to take samples of milk from their utensils for analysis; and to impose fines on the milkmen if the milk is found to be adulterated. They urge that they are not able to judge whether the milk has been adulterated before being given to them, and they demand that if they are fined the fines should be paid by their employers. The latter, however, assert that they only give out pure milk to the men and that the adulteration if the milk is found to be adulterated, must be done by the milkmen on the way.

The strike is not a general one, but it has caused a good deal of inconvenience in some quarters of the town.

On top of this dairy farm proprietors have raised the price of milk from three to three and a half annas per seer owing to the new bye-laws calling upon owners of these farms to obtain licenses from the Municipal Commissioner. The license-fee is quite a nominal one, but the dairy-farmers have taken advantage of it to raise the price of milk.

"THE INDIAN REVIEW."

"The Indian Review" for March just received, is, as usual, full of good reading. Mr. Saint Nihal Singh discusses "American plans to exclude Indians",—a subject which raises extremely delicate issues. There is a translation by Mr. A. K. Chakravarty from Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's Bengali essay "The Real and the Ideal," from which we cull the illuminating sentence: "The professional artist is a mere witness to reality, while the real artist is a witness to truth." Among other interesting contributions are "A Common Script for India" by Mr. Saroda Charan Mitra, in which the ex-judge of the Calcutta High Court suggests Devnagri as the common scriyt; and "The Indian South African Struggle," by Mr. J. W. Godfrey, Barrister-at-Law, Natal.

CALCUTTA MURDER RETRIAL.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

SYSTEM OF CHALLENGING JURORS.

In the Police Inspector murder re-trial today the jury after thirty fives minutes' deliberation, found Nirmal Kanta Roy "not guilty" by seven to two on each of the three charges. Mr. Justice Stephen expressed his disagreement with the verdict. No order was passed.

Justice Stephen discharged the jury and excused them from serving again for two years.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The retrial of Nirmal Kanta Roy, accused in the inspector murder case, came to a close to-day at the High Court Sessions.

Mr. Justice Stephen began to deliver his charge to the jury this morning. He said his only wish was that relevant facts should be carefully put before the jury. It was his duty to comment on the facts. His comments came before them not as a direction as to what the jury were to do, but simply as observations. If he expressed any opinion on the facts, and in commencing it was impossible to avoid expressing an opinion, it was open to them to accept that opinion or reject it. Whether the jury took his opinion, or whether they did not was a matter for which they and they alone were entirely responsible. The jury had the sole jurisdiction as regards the facts of the case and he had none; but his comments came before them as coming from a man of experience in these matters and one who was quite indifferent as to the effect which his comments might have.

CHALLENGING OF THE JURY.

Mr. Norton, remarked His Lordship, drew attention to the fact that the Crown had challenged in this case. I am rather glad of getting an opportunity of saying something about challenges. I have always felt it to be a humiliating position to sit here and see my countrymen challenged off the jury because they are my countrymen. I should very much dislike, I think I should very much have the same feeling for rather different reasons, if I saw an Indian being challenged off the jury because he was an Indian. But I would gladly see all direct challenges abolished. If there is an objection to a jury let it be stated. Since I came to this Court I have always thought that our method of preventing challenges is a very unfortunate one, and I should like to see it abolished. I cannot believe that the bulk of my countrymen are not competent to try a case fairly, and I entirely repudiate the belief that Indians are unwilling to convict when a conviction ought to take place. I have felt distressed at hearing challenges on behalf of the defence when these challenges seem to be directed to keeping the members of one nationality off the jury; but if these challenges are there, it seems to me that challenges from the Crown have this result that the one set of challenges may cancel out the other and if the jury were challenged, to my mind it should be challenged purely and entirely by lot. After all, if there are to be challenges, I think it is not in form that challenges should come from both the sides. In this case, however, the challenging of the Indians was not confined to the prosecution. I have no desire to find any kind of fault with the result of the challenges in this case.

His Lordships did not propose to repeat all the points made in the evidence because many points had been made, which had afterwards been abandoned and the case had to some extent narrowed itself down. All he could do was to go through the evidence and call their attention to facts which to him at least seemed to be important. What happened at the Crossing, what happened in Beniatola and what happened in Masjidbari Street, were the three main chapters, and there were some connecting links. Then there was also what happened at the Thana.

CALCUTTA, April, 2.

POLICE AND EX-CONVICTS.

His Lordship reviewed the evidence of witnesses at great length. Referring to Mr. Norton's argument that several of the witnesses could not be believed because they had been previously convicted and were under police influence, His Lordship observed:—Mr. Norton's theory is that once you are convicted in Calcutta, you are completely under the thumb of the police. They make your life a burden to you and you have to come to Court and give such evidence as they may desire you to give. It sounds absurd. I find it impossible to believe that the police in Calcutta, can exercise this kind of influence over anybody and everybody who is convicted of a comparatively trivial offence such as being in unlawful possession of cocaine. How many convictions are there every day in Calcutta? There is no evidence about that. Does Mr. Norton mean to say that everybody who is convicted in Calcutta has really the police on his track in this way? What we do know as a matter of common knowledge is that the Chief Presidency Magistrate and other Magistrates under him and certain Honorary Magistrates are trying people for offences every day. We do not know at all how many summary convictions there are for these offences. I suggest to you it is a manifest impossibility that the police should spend their time in looking after all the men who were convicted. With the more serious offenders, men who have been previously convicted—men who like Jogendra Bhattacharjee did a sentence of ten years—I can understand that they are kept under careful surveillance. But is it possible that all these smaller fry are treated in the same way? I must not speak of my own knowledge in these matters and I do not. But I suggest to you it is impossible that the police should really keep all these people under watch, and even if they do, it is almost absurd to suggest they could force all these people to come to Court and give perjured evidence. That is what Mr. Norton's argument on previous convictions come to.

REWARDS TO WITNESSES.

Turning to the rewards, His Lordship said that whether those rewards ought or ought not to have been given on general grounds, was not a matter for him or for the jury. What he had got to say about it, was this. Did it affect the evidence which they had heard in Court? As regards those witnesses who had already given their evidence in the Police Court it could not. But supposing they were told they were going to get a reward their evidence might be affected. If they were going to get a reward his Lordship would rather they got it before they came into Court than after. His Lordship spoke for himself. This was only his comment.

In conclusion his Lordship said that if he had omitted matters which were important the jury would correct him, where he had expressed an opinion it was merely for their guidance. It was the jury and the jury alone who must decide the facts, and they had to decide the facts and upon the evidence before them. He concurred more than he could express in what Mr. Norton had said that they must banish everything from their minds except the effect of the evidence. They had to seclude themselves from the world so far as this case was concerned, as far as it was humanly possible to do so and decide the case on the evidence they had heard and nothing else, they should regard the evidence without prejudice without fear without favour, and say whether the prisoner was or was not guilty of the offences charged. If they had any reasonable doubt. in their minds as to the guilt of the accused they must give the accused the benefit of that doubt.

The jury retired at ten minutes to three and returned at half past three.

In answer to the Clerk of the Crown the foreman of the jury said that they were not unanimous but were divided in the proportion of 7 to 2.

Each of the three charges was then put separately by the Clerk of the Crown to the foreman of the jury, who replied that they found the accused not guilty on each charge by a majority of 7 to 2.

Mr. Justice Stephen I disagree with the verdict of the seven. The jury will be discharged. Gentlemen of the jury you are excused from serving again for two years. The Court then rose and the accused was removed in custody as usual.

MR. NORTON AND HIS FEES.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" understands that Mr. Norton, counsel for the accused in the police murder case, has refunded the money he had received for defending Nirmal Kanta Roy during his first trial at the High Court Sessions.

THE "BUDRI" CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST SECOND OFFICER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Butterfield charged Duncan Henderson, second officer, s.s. Budri with causing grievous hurt to a serang named Karson, with a revolver.

His Worship framed a charge against the accused of having caused grievous hurt.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Captain Mathews was among the witnesses examined yesterday. He said he had never seen the accused drunk.

The further hearing was adjourned till the 15th instant.

AN UNDERSIRABLE FOREIGNER

RUSSIAN TO BE DEPORTED.

Nikifer Prokafien Chigaeff, a Russian, was yesterday charged by Inspector Favel of the C. I. D., before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, at Mazagon, with being a vagrant.

The accused came to Bombay from the Persian Gulf by the s.s. Kola about four days ago. Mr. Favel knew him to be an anarchist, and had had him watched ever since his arrival. The accused admitted having no visible means of subsistance, and was ordered by his Worship to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

The Police Commissioner is making arrangements to deport the accused as an undesirable foreigner.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

SPORTING NEWS.

(Continued from page 5).

GOLF.

THE GOLFERS CUP.

Another round in the competition for the Golfers Cup which is being played for over the local course was decided on Thursday morning. The course at this time of year is in a very poor condition and there is an element of luck about the game which adds to its excitement. It is always a matter of doubt as to what sort of a "lie" one will get and golfers frequently find it necessary to resort to a "niblick" in order to dig the ball out of a hoof mark or crumbled ground right in the middle of the fairway. In spite of all these drawbacks there are always a number of enthusiasts playing and the game is as popular as ever. There were four matches to be decided but Dame was not called upon to meet Brachi, who was considered to have an excellent chance of getting into the final, but he scratched. Coombs won his match against Burrows fairly easily as the latter was off his game and got into a good deal of trouble. He won the first hole, but after this could not win another and Coombs became one-up at the fourth. He holed out in four at the fifth and became "dormy" three at the next the match finishing on the seventh "green" where he won 3 and 2. Nicoll, who just now is playing far above his handicap, received four strokes from Lupton, and started by winning the first two holes in four each. He lost the third bad another four at the fourth which again made him two up. Lupton drove out of bounds going to the fifth and Nicoll was lucky not to do the same, his ball hitting a post and rebounding into play. He won this hole and the next which gave him the match 4 and 3. Fordyce and Margobouth, the latter receiving three strokes, had a good game which ended in favour of the latter by 2 and 1. The following are the results:—

Coombs scr., beat Burrows minus 7 by 3 and 2.

Dame, W. O., Brachi scratched.

Nicoll minus 7 beat Lupton minus 2 by 4 and 3.

Margobouth minus 7 beat Fordyce minus 3 by 2 and 1.

"CONDER" TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The semi-final match between Green and Gunther and Grandhi and Gunjiker took place last evening and resulted in a win for the first named couple by 6-3, 6-4.

The finals will take place on Saturday and after the match the "Conder" Plate and the prizes will be presented.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

DOUBLES HANDICAP.

There was a very close game yesterday in the Doubles Handicap when Bagshawe and Barraclough were unable to give Hart and Baker a start. They won the first decisively enough to give the impression that they would eventually succeed, but after being 5-2 down they lost a very exciting second set. In the third the others went away to 4—1, each then winning two games.

Result:—

H. E. Hart and C. D. Baker, scratch, beat L. Barraclough and L. Bagshawe, minus 4/6; 3-6, 6-5, 6-3.

SINGLES.

In the Singles there were two games, it taking three sets for Fordyce to give Brandenburg a start and a beating. In the first the latter won by a good margin, but then the former took a "love" set and decided it in the next.

Reynolds was too good for the 15 mary at owed him. He won the first comfortably, but the second was a great struggle.

Each won two successive games twice, then one each brought them to 5-all, when Reynolds ran out.

Results:—

T. K. Fordyce, minus 4/6, beat H. E. Brandenburg, scr; 2-6, 6-0, 6-3.

J. R. Reynolds, scr, beat N. Marryatt, minus 15; 6-2, 6-5.

TO-DAY.

In "A" class the following are down for this evening:—

Luphton, scr., v. Nicholson, minus 30.

Portlock, minus 30, v. Begbie, plus 15-3.

Bagshawe, plus 2/6, v. Chilton, plus 3/6.

In "B," Hawkins, minus 4/6, plays Quinn, plus 15.

At the auction sale of nearly 20,000 acres of prairie land in the New Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony the prices realised varied between £14 and £24 per acre. The average price was over £18 per acre.

SAPAT LOTION.
An efficient remedy for ringworm
This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.
Price As 4 perbottle.
SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadev BOMBAY

NEW MUSIC HALL FOR BOMBAY.

MR. BANDMANN DISCUSSES HIS PLANS.

A BIG SCHEME.

Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann, Managing Director of the Bandmann Varieties Ltd., and originator of the scheme which is to provide proper variety and music hall entertainments in India arrived in Bombay yesterday morning to see a start made with the scheme in this city, and in conversation with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" gave some interesting details of the project.

Mr. Bandmann is very optimistic in regard to the success of his undertaking; an undertaking which he says, will be only limited by the amount of public support it receives. If audiences are big enough to make it pay, then the very topmost stars in the variety firmament, not only in England, but on the Continent and the United States, will be brought out from time to time, and we shall have the opportunity of seeing here the men and women who draw huge crowds—and get big salaries for doing so—to the Vaudeville houses of New York and San Francisco and to the halls in the West End of London.

AN "ALL-RED" CIRCUIT.

Sitting in the stalls of the transformed La Scala Edwardes Theatre (late Alcazar) yesterday evening, what time Reynolds and Donegan, the champion skaters, and Williams and Rankin, the musical specialists, were rehearsing the Orchestra, Mr. Bandmann discussed the scheme and its prospects with our representative. The idea of inaugurating an "All-Red" music hall circuit, he said, emanated from himself and Mr. Mackintosh, Managing Director of the Harry Rickards Tivoli Theatres Ltd., of Australia a very big concern with a capital of £250,000. The circuit is to embrace India, China, the Straits Settlements, South Africa and also Egypt and the Mediterranean. Local companies are to be formed in the different centres, and eventually one big company will be formed to absorbe all these smaller ones. In association for this purpose are the following Companies; the Harry Rickards Tivoli Theatres, Ltd., the African Theatres Trust, the Honolulu Theatre Circuit, the Bandmann Variety Circuit, and the Western American Vaudeville Association.

Artistes going to or returning from Australia on the Rickards tour will break their journey at Colombo for six weeks, and will play a week in Colombo, a fortnight in Calcutta a week or ten days in Bombay, and a week in Rangoon. These artistes are not only the pick of the variety stage in England, but also those booked for Australia from the United States, who will go *via* the Far East to Australia and return to their own country by way of India, Egypt and England. Thus, when the scheme is matured and is in full working order there will be a constant chain of music hall artistes girdling the greater part of the world.

EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMMES.

The first four programmes to be put on in India are in the nature of an experiment to see, in the words of Mr. Bandmann, just how much the country can stand. Each successive programme will be a more expensive one than its predecessor, and, if the measure of support given to the performances merits the continuance of these heavy-salaried turns then they will be kept up; if not, the Managsment will be of necessity bound to come down to "stars" of a lesser luminosity—and smaller salary. For the opening week in Bombay there are four "turns," next week there will be six, and the following week also six. As regards pictures, Mr. Bandmann said, they, would show the very latest, and no film shown would be more than three or four weeks old; while many will be on view here simultaneously with their appearance in London. "It must not, however, he forgotten," Mr. Bandmann added, "that this is not what there has been in Bombay up to now, Cinema and Variety; it is Variety and Cinema, and our idea in to make the shows first and foremost a really first-class variety entertainment.

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND SHOWS.

Asked if it was intended to make the performances regular and continuous, Mr. Bandmann said it was. "From now on," he remarked, "we intend to run permanent variety entertainments in Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo and Rangoon all the year round without a break. There will be two houses a night here in Bombay, at 6-30 and 10, and both programmes will be exactly the same. The performances will last for two hours and five minutes with no waiting between the turns—the secret of success in variety,—and only a brief interval in each performance. The prices will be on a popular scale, ranging from three rupees to eight annas; and I think we can fairly claim to give wonderful value for the money. The salary list for the show commencing to-night is Rs. 5,000 per week, and one of the turns is costing £90 a week.

"We started remarkably well in Calcutta. The capital of the Bandmann Varieties, Ltd., was subscribed in no time, and we have got some of the most influential men in the city on the Board of Directors. The people who are opening here to-morrow night drew great crowds to the Empire Theatre—which the new Company has taken on a lease for fifteen years—and on Saturday nights we turned hundreds away, while during the week we had crowded houses. It is the intention of the Company to build a new theatre in Rangoon for which a fine site has already been secured, and when I have seen Bombay fairly started I am going on to Rangoon to start there. Personally I think Bombay will be a repetition of Calcutta, so far as a successful opening week is concerned.

FUTURE BOOKINGS.

Going on to speak of the future booking. Mr. Bandmann mentioned names which are always on the "top of the bill" at Home. There is Florence Simithson, for instance, an exceedingly talented soprano, Paul Cinquevalli, the juggler; the Two Bobs, originators of Ragtime the Miles-Stavordale Quartette; W. C. Fields, the comedy juggler; Farr and Farland, the original patter comedians; the Four Vagabonds; and Ada Reeve and her own Company. Negotiations are now in progress with many other artistes.

Of the performers who start the venture in Bombay, Reynolds and Donegan, the skaters, have a five years' agreement to perform for six weeks annually at the Palace, London; while Williams and Rankin go straight from Bombay to England, and are engaged to play at the Birmingham Musical Festeval on May 4th. Lucille Savoy, the Singing Venus, and Alberts Marini, the tenor—who will sing "A Pair of Sparkling Eyes" and "I hear You calling Me"—are the other artistes.

RAJA BAZAR BOMB CASE.

C. I. D. OFFICER EXAMINED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

The hearing of the Raja Bazar bomb case was continued to-day at the Alipore sessions before Mr. Panton. Exhibits were made of the fragments of the Delhi, Lahore and Mymensingh bombs.

Mr. Lowman detailed the proceedings at the search the bomb-factory. A constable scaled the wall and opened the door leading to the staircase. Witness went up and knocked at the door of the room at the south-east corner. Shoshanka opened the door and the search party went in. Witness found Dinesh sleeping on the floor and Chandrasekhar and Saroda on the "tuktaposh." Four letters were found inside the pocket of a coat which was claimed by Saroda. Witness next deposed to discovery of bombs, plants and other incriminating articles found at the first search. With regard to the alleged complete bomb, witness said it was found by Inspector Narendra Kumar Mullick, and handed over to witness. Among the names in cypher was that of Nirmal. This was Nirmal Kanto Roy now undergoing trial at the High Court.

Mr Sen objected to this statement and declared that the person with whom the accused were charged was Nirmal Chunder Roy.

The objection was noted.

Describing what transpired at the search of Shoshanka's room, witness said he opened the box in which the bomb materials were found. Witness further said that when the inspector handed over to him the complete apparatus, he was not told whether it was a bomb or a bomb shell Witness knew at first sight it was a bomb. Shoshanka said that discs which ought to have been outside had been placed inside.

What was the Chemical Examiner's report as to the contents of the test tubes sent for examination? The report was probably to the effect that one of them contained traces of potassium.

Did you find the loom, spikes, funnels, steel pins, fuse detonator caps, explosives (I do not mean matches) (laughter) inside the room?—No. The hearing was adjourned to day.

SCIENTIFIC RELIGIOUS LECTURES.

A correspondent writes:—The Archbishop of Bombay has invited the Rev. W. Wallrath from Quetta to preach a course of Scientifico-religious lectures in the spacious and beautiful Church of St. Anne, Byculla built by Lady Nesbitt. The Rev. W. Wallrath was, for many years, a Professor at St. Xavier's College, Fellow of the University of Bombay and Examiner with the late Mr. Justice Ranade and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale for the B.A., and M.A., courses in History and Political Economy. He has given many such Scientifico-religious discourses in the United States of America, England, France and Germany and along the whole Western coasts of India. What he has to say is indeed the expression of the convictions of by far the greater body of Christians in the world. But it is well known that the Rev. gentleman even in impetuous flights of eloquence possesses tact and considerateness more than enough to respect the convictions of those with whom he agrees to disagree. What we mean to say is that the lectures are open to any and all, ladies and gentlemen, who wish to attend and who, as lovers of Truth, must necessarily be most welcome. The appreciation by Catholics and non-Catholics of the lectures can be read large in the crowds that gather even ing after evening at 7 o'clock at St. Anne's. The lectures are linked together into a whole system of truths. Thus the Revd. W. Wallrath began last Sunday from the beginning: God, His Existence, Nature and Attributes. On Monday followed a discourse on "Man: his Origin and Destiny—what is generally called' Is life worth living." On Tuesday the subject was naturally." The Creator and the Creature'. The Revd. gentlemen maintained that by the study of comparative religion, some worship or other had prevailed from the beginning through all time and space; in fact that religion had preceded and helped to build up all unions ever existing among them: family, city, state. He argued very forcibly that the sum total of happiness in the life of the religious man far outweighed the evils that flesh is heir to and compares like bright noon day with dark some nights when believers and unbelievers are contrasted. This evening the lecture will be "Ruins" or "The Cause of the failure of Human Life."

PLAGUE IN BELLARY DISTRICT.

Notifications are published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" that as there is danger of outbreaks of plague at Hampi in the Hospet taluk of the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency and at Vajuni in the Kudliji taluk of the same district, if persons from plague-infected places in the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere are permitted to visit the places on the occasion of the Shri Virupakshaswami and Shri Marulasiddheswaraswami Car festivals at those places, all persons from plague infected places are prohibited from proceeding to these places.

FINANCE MEMBER IN BOMBAY.

MEETING AT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL MATTERS DISCUSSED.

The Finance Member who arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning, met in the afternoon the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for an informal discussion on financial matters.

Sir William Meyer in his speech, said that he was very appreciative of the approval which the recent financial measures of the Government had evoked from the Chamber.

The Hon. Sir William Meyer, Finance Member of the Government of India, met the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Thursday afternoon for an informal discussion on financial matters.

The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, Chairman of the Chamber, in opening the proceedings, spoke as follows:—

When our Committee last had the pleasure of meeting you, Sir, our discussions centred chiefly round the Government's cash balances. We wish again to acknowledge the valuable assistance Government thereafter gave to the money market, not only in placing increased balances with the Presidency Banks, but also in making the announcement that up to 5 millions sterling would be made available on not unreasonable terms if required. Government were not called upon to give assistance in this form, but the concession must not for this reason be regarded as any the less valuable, because the very knowledge that these funds were available did much to diminish the necessity for having recourse to them.

We should like to congratulate you, Sir, as so many others have already done, on the very able and lucid manner in which you introduced your first Budget to the Imperial Council, and to express our appreciation of the full and frank manner in which you took the public into your confidence.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND FINANCE.

We were of course specially interested in your pronouncements regarding Railway Construction and Finance. We do not on this occasion wish to complain because Government could not see their way to pledge themselves in these matters for the more distant future, but we prefer rather to emphasise our approval of their action with regard to the present and the near future, which demonstrates in no uncertain manner the direction in which Government are guiding their policy.

We trust that circumstances will permit of a continuance of this policy of development, and that India may contribute in an increasing degree to the financing of it; and we hope that it may be possible to enlarge the variety of securities to ensure this.

We have noted with much interest the decision to revise the Savings Banks Rules, and welcome the measure as likely to assist in diverting the hoards, of the people into productive channels, and to give security and a fair return to the small investor. The provision whereby *net* instead of *gross* figures are recognised in fixing the amount of annual deposits seems to enlarge the scope of these institutions in an undesirable direction, but we presume that care will be taken to confine the operations of the Savings Banks strictly to the purposes for which they exist.

The Report of the Currency Commission has not been long enough in our hands to enable us to judge what the opinion of our Chamber as a body is likely to be on the many important conclusions arrived at. For the present I can safely say that most of the recommendations with regard to the Gold Standard Reserve are likely to meet with our warm support, and we recognised with satisfaction that steps have already been taken to place this Reserve on to something more like what we have always held to be its proper footing.

Should Government decide to carry out the Commission's recommendation regarding an enquiry in this country on the question of a State or Central Bank scheme, we would suggest that ample time should be allowed for discussion and consideration to those bodies to whom reference is made.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S REPLY.

In reply Sir William Meyer said:—

Mr. Marshall Reid and Gentlemen,—I thank you most heartily for the very kind and cordial terms in which you have welcomed me here this afternoon and I am very appreciative of the approval which the recent financial measures of the Government of India have evoked from the very important and progressive interests that you so worthily represent.

It seems but a short time since I met you in August, and yet many things have happened since then. In the first place, we have lost our distinguished friend, Sir Charles Armstrong, who was your President on that occasion. Speaking to you, his long time friends and associates, I need not dwell on the great services he rendered to Bombay, but I may fittingly say that they were not confined to Bombay alone, and that the Government of India greatly missed his presence and advice in the Legislative Council during the last session. I should like to congratulate you on having elected such a worthy successor as yourself to represent you at our future Legislative meetings.

THE BANK FAILURES.

Then, to use a nautical metaphor, the good ship 'Bombay Finance and Commerce' has been through a very bad hurricane in the shape of the unfortunate bank failures which marked the latter part of 1913. But with your usual vigour and enterprise you guided the ship through the storm and into harbour, and as you have lately learned from the lips of His Excellency the Vicerov, the Government of India fully recognise the admirable way in which all sound interests rallied round your great Presidency Bank and mastered what was at one time a very threatening situation. I am very glad in this connection to have your appreciation of the action which the Government was able to take. Although there was no occasion for the special loans we were ready to make, the very fact of such readiness did, as you say, assist in restoring public confidence.

FINANCE COMMISSION.

Lastly, there has been the very important report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. It is, however, of such recent date that you are quite naturally unable at present, as a corporate body, to give your well-considered conclusions on the many important matters with which the report deals, and as His Excellency the Viceroy told you the other day, the Government of India are at present in the same position. I am sure, however, that we shall all agree that the report is a most weighty and useful document, and I need hardly say that the Government of India will welcome a full expression of your opinions on all important matters involved whenever you are in a position to give them. For the present I take note of what you have said on the subject of the Gold Standard Reserve.

I fully agree with you that, in the event of the Government of India and the Secretary of State following out the suggestion of the Commission that the question of a State or Central Bank, should be investigated by a special Committee, such investigation should not be undertaken hurriedly, and that ample time should be allowed for discussion and consideration of all the important interests involved.

SAVING BANKS RULES.

I thank you specially for your remarks on the subject of my recent budget and am very glad to have your concurrence in the policy I indicated as regards Capital Expenditure, specially with reference to Railways. I am also glad to observe that you appreciate our modification of the Savings Banks rules as likely, in your own words, 'to assist in diverting the hoards of the people into productive channels and to give security and a fair return to the small investor'; and I can assure you with reference to the misgiving you suggest in regard to the substitution of net for gross figures as the limit of annual deposits that full care will be taken to confine the operations of the Government Savings Banks, to their legitimate purposes. The reason why we have substituted net for gross figures in this connection is that the small investor puts his money into the Savings Bank largely to meet the subsequent demands of his purse, which may be distant or may be quite close, and in the latter event may come upon him even sooner than he expected. In that event it is obviously desirable that, after having withdrawn money to meet this liability, he should not be precluded from further deposits by the fact of such withdrawal and the previous deposits leading up to it. In other words, having drawn out the money he wants for the purpose he requires it, he should be able, within the modest limits we have indicated, to start saving and depositing again for the future.

LOAN PROGRAMME.

As you know, I fully share your view of the desirability of getting larger contributions from India towards our loan programme, and I have given evidence of the faith that is in me by the five crore loan announced for this year. If it should prove possible, as you suggest, to vary the terms of our securities without dmaage to those which now exist, and to the borrowing interests of the great bodies connected with us, the Municipalities, Port Trust and Improvement Trusts, we shall be most happy to consider any suggestions to this end; as also towards making our existing Government securities more popular. In this connection, I may inform you that we have under consideration a proposal to issue Bearer Bonds hereafter not as a substitute for the present Government Promissory Notes, but as an optional form which those who prefer the more speedy negotiability which this kind of security allows to the increased element of risk may take advantage of to the extent they may desire.

In conclusion, let me introduce to you my friend Mr. Howard, the lately appointed Controller of Currency. He will be intimately concerned with matters relating to Government loans and Government notes, and it will be an essential part of his duty to be in constant contact with commercial opinion in the Presidency towns. I am sure that your relations with him will grow more and more cordial as time goes on.

MOTOR LORRIES AND AMIR.

CURIOUS ARRANGEMENT WITH DURBARIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April, 2.

The "Pioneer" writes:—Of the introduction of motor lorries into Afghanistan interesting description has just come to hand. The Amir called a special Durbar to discuss the formation of a motor lorry company of which he would be the managing director and explained what impetus to trade the motor service would be. At present the valuable market for fruit etc., was lost through the length of the journey to Peshawar. The motor lorry would cover the distance in a couple of days and the return for expenditure would be immediate. As managing director, His Majesty would pay half the cost of the lorries and the Durbar could subscribe the rest. The scheme was unanimously approved and no opposition was raised to a proviso by the Amir that the lorries should be available whenever the Court was moving.

Ten motor lorries were bought and the Durbaries, it is said, are still wondering when they will be free from the requirements of the court and will be available to carry the produce to Peshawar.

The Calcutta Police have at last decided upon the introduction of motor van in place of the horse-drawn "Black Maria." A motor chase arrived in Calcutta from Home last Sunday, and the body of the prison-van is to be manufactured, locally. The new motor prison-van will be put into commission in the course of a fortnight.

PARSI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE INSTITUTION.

INCREASED ACTIVITIES.

The annual prize distribution of the schools under the management of the Parsi Girls' School Association takes place to-day, the Rev Dr. D. Mackichan presiding.

In the course of an account of the origin and progress of the Association, it is stated:—The Society completed in July last its fifty-sixth year. With the fifty-seventh year commences an era of new departure, increased activities and enhanced responsibilities. It will seem surprising, but it is nevertheless a fact, that one of the clauses of the Trust Deed settled by the founders of the Association early in the sixties solemnly imposed a restriction against imparting instruction to the pupils in any secular subject otherwise than through the medium of the vernacular language. Those pioneers of education took a very comprehensive and practical view of the scope of female education and provided that in addition to the three R's the Association should impart to girls "useful knowledge" and instruct them in industrial occupations and pursuits, handiwork and arts adapted to Parsee females, domestic economy, the principle of morality, and the religion of Zoroaster. They provided further that grammar, geography, history and science shall also be taught, but even those reformers seem to have had some misgiving as to the manner in which all the varied treasure should be unlocked. They therefore enjoined that "such instruction shall be communicated through the medium of the vernacular language exclusively except instruction in religious knowledge. Evidently they then entertained grave apprehension lest the brilliance of English education should completely overpower and dazzle the vision feminine and that probably accounts for what now seems to be a retrograde proviso to an otherwise very liberal charter. The hardship of this restriction began to be keenly felt about twenty-five years ago. It was then apparent that a girl's education could not be complete without a knowledge of the English language. To get over the legal difficulty the authorities of the Association started another Society, entitled the Parsi Girls' English Education Society, with the object of teaching English to the pupils of the Association's schools primarily and other Parsi girls generally in the school premises belonging to the Association. Fees were charged, separately for these classes and the accounts were kept quite distinct, although the management of the two bodies was practically the same. It will be readily realized that such an arrangement must entail considerable waste of time, money and labour. Moreover, the results could not be quite satisfactory as the opportunities of improving the girls' knowledge of the English language had still to be sacrificed in view of the restriction to teach subjects such as history, geography and science through the medium of the vernacular only. The Committee, therefore, resolved last year to refer the matter to the High Court with a view to obtaining powers to introduce the study of English in the schools. Thanks to the decree of the Court, passed on the 23rd August 1913, the Trust Deed has been amended, the restriction in respect of English education has been removed and the Association enters upon an era of greater usefulness and progress.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ASSOCIATION.

This is an occasion when it seems desirable to recapitulate the circumstances under which the Association was founded and to review briefly the work done during the past. In the year 1847 under the guidance of the late Professors Patton and Reid of the Elphinstone College, a Society was formed, called the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, consisting of professors, teachers, students and ex-students of the Elphinstone Institution. That was a time when on the one hand elderly people had the greatest prejudice against female education, whereas on the other hand the rising generation of educated youths felt most intensely that for the promotion of their domestic felicity and for the progress of the entire country no means could be more hopeful and fruitful than the education of their sisters and daughters. At a meeting of the Society held on the 4th August 1849, a very impressive paper on the subject was read by Mr. Beharamji Kharshedji Ghandhi, when the Chairman, the late Professor Patton, warmly supported Mr. Ghandhi's proposal to the effect that instead of merely reading papers on female education the Society should take immediate practical action in the matter. This advice had its desired effect and certain members of the Society forthwith opened classes in their own houses for the purpose of educating females in convenient localities. Of those who volunteered for the work, the only one still spared to us by Providence was Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. It, however, soon became necessary to relieve those public-spirited volunteers and to engage the services of paid teachers for the regular day schools that were established with the pecuniary assistance given by four Parsi gentlemen who did not then allow their names to be known—Messrs. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Khama, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Kama and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.

More funds were subsequently collected and the Society continued to conduct the schools under their charge till the year 1856 when, however, their funds ran so low as to render it impossible to maintain the schools efficiently. Happily, the Parsee community then expresed its willingness to relieve the Society of the charge of the Parsee Girls' Schools. The Society cordially responded to the wishes of several leading members of the Parsi community who, on the 10th February 1857, formed theselves into a provisional committee for the purpose of arranging the terms of the transfer of the schools to an Association composed of their own community. There are at present only two schools under the management of the Association; one at Fort, and the other at Chandanwadi. Having regard to the fact that the Association's schools are intended to minister to the wants of the poor and middle classes the Committee hope always to maintain with the assistance of the community a moderate scale of fees. In the year 1887 the late Mr. S. S. Bengalee presented to the Association a building in the name of his mother, Bai Bhicaijee, for the accommodation of the Fort School of the Association which has since been called the Bai Bhicaijee Shapurjee Bengalee School of the Parsi Girls' School Association. Including the value of land the cost of the building amounted to Rs. 1,03,622 towards which the late Mr. Bengalee contributed Rs. 66,787, the rest of the amount having been contributed by the Government of Bombay. The Association's schools were the first in the Bombay Presidency to adopt the Kindergarten system and it is gratifying to note that since then the system has been adopted in several schools not only in this city but in many parts of the Presidency.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The following are extracts from the Administration Report for the year 1913:—

The most important event—the reference of the High Court concerning the disability attached to the Association by the Trust Deed in respect of studies in English and the Decree of the High Court in regard thereto—has already been noticed. With the fresh charter to introduce the study of English in the school curriculum the classes have been reorganized and the Committee have thought it necessary to engage the services of a qualified Lady Superintendent for both the schools. After careful enquiries they have selected Miss M. Fredoux, late Head Mistress of the Sirdar Nowshirwan Girls' School, Poona for the post. Heretofore the Committee did not find it feasible to organise classes for practical work in cookery. It is satisfactory to note that in the year of report it was found possible to start classes for practical work as well. It must not be assumed, however, from this account of the attention bestowed on the domestic side of girls' education that the Committee's aim has been to reduce the occupation of Parsi girls to domestic drudgery. Great care has always been taken and will be taken to see that utilitarian training is not divorced from liberal education. What is aimed at is, in the words of Mr. J. C. Rooper, to graft the tree of knowledge into the tree of life. The Association's object is to see that mere literary knowledge is not pursued out of all relations to the needs of daily life and it provides facilities to the pupils to study theory and art of all that appertains to home life in addition to the study of the English and Gujarati languages, history, geography, arithmetic and science; drawing singing also receiving special attention. A grant of Rs. 2,622 was awarded in respect of the schools as against Rs. 2,212 for the preceding year. In addition a grant of Rs. 328 was received in respect of the results of the School of Art examinations in drawing. 24 pupils passed the examination in First-Aid. The Association's Normal Class for Teachers continued to receive the diligent attention of its talented Honorary Director, Mr. J. D. Bharda.

ASSAULT ON A MAGISTRATE IN COURT.

STIFF SENTENCE ON THE PRISONER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April, 2.

The Mahomedan named Abdulla who was tried for causing hurt to Mr. Norton, Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, a few days ago, by striking him with a piece of stone during a case in open Court, has been sentenced by Mr. Michael, First Class Magistrate, to two years' rigorous imprisonment with three months' solitary confinement.

The Magistrate commented severely on the conduct of the policemen escorting the accused who, he said, committed gross neglect of duty in allowing such an occurrence.

HARD DROUGHT IN ASSAM.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Scarcity exists in Sylhet and if the boro crop fails famine is feared. The Government have distributed Rs. 1,50,000. The hard drought is causing difficulty among the tea nurseries in Upper Assam and young plants are withering.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports for the week ending 31st March was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

There was slight rain during the week in the Upper Sind Frontier and East Khandesh Districts. The standing rabi crops were slightly damaged by unfavourable winds, insects and frost in the Upper Sind Frontier District, by frost and unfavourable winds in Sukkur and by rats in Kaira and Rewa Khantha; elsewhere they were in good condiion. Harvesting of rabi crops was generally in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Kaira, Broach, Surat, the Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Sholapur, and was deficient in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Water for irrigation was deficient in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains were generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	... 18 to 58
Gujrat	... 33 to 44
Konkan	... 23 to 35
Deccan	... 31 to 46
Karnatak	... 33 to 42

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 28th March were 2,313 in Sholapur and 1,151 in Satara.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A THEATRICAL DISPUTE.

CLAIM AGAINST ACTRESS MANAGER.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

MAHOMED HOSSEIN BIN MAHOMED JAFFER v. Miss MOONI AND OTHERS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against Miss Mooni, Miss Goolnar and two other defendants claiming from them certain properties wrongfully acquired by them or in lieu thereof a sum of Rs. 6,320.

The facts out of which this suit arose, as stated by the plaintiff, are as follows:—The plaintiff is the owner of a theatrical company, known by the name of the "Parsi Ambrosia Theatrical Company." He employed Miss Goolnar, the fourth defendant, as the leading actress in and manager of the Company. Miss Goolnar employed her sister Miss Mooni the first defendant as an actress in the same Company. While the Company was on a tour in Gujarat Miss Mooni made friends with one Chimanlal Manecklal Munsha of Ahmedabad, the second defendant, in this case. In November, 1912, the plaintiff being dissatisfied with the management conducted by Miss Goolnar, dismissed her from his service. While in Bombay, the plaintiff resided off and on at Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market. Both Miss Goolnar and Miss Mooni used to stay at the same buildings while in Bombay About the end of November, 1912, the plaintiff went to Bisangar and was out of Bombay for about a month. On his return to Bombay in December, he found that the defendants had been to his flat in Sitaram Buildings, removed the lock, opened the door of his residence, and removed furniture and theatrical accessories worth Rs.1,500 clothes, and utensils worth Rs. 800. 250 sovereigns and Rs. 270 in cash. All this property, worth Rs. 6,320 belonged to the plaintiffs; and he alleged that the defendants wrongfully removed all that property to a bungalow at Tardeo rented by the second defendant. Chimanlal, for his own use as well as that of the third defendant, Gustadji Karaka, and Miss Goolnar and Miss Mooni. The third defendant Karaka claimed to be a mortgagee in possession of the said property. The plaintiff alleged that the above statement of the third defendant was false. He further alleged that the aforesaid conduct of the defendants was wrongful and it was due to the fact that he (the plaintiff) had dismissed Miss Goolnar from his service. The plaintiff, therefore, claimed that the defendants might be ordered to hand over to him the said properties or in lieu thereof a sum of Rs. 6,320.

DENIAL OF PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS.

Miss Mooni and Miss Goolnar, in their written statement, denied the plaintiff's allegation that he was the absolute owner of the theatrical Company. They alleged that the Company belonged to them. They also denied that Miss Mooni did not contract a friendship with the second defendant in the improper sense insinuated by the plaintiff. They further submitted that they resided in the flat at Sitaram Buildings. The flat was rented by them in the name of the plaintiff, and the plaintiff was allowed to put up there by reason of his being the manager of the Company. All the furniture and theatrical accessories belonged to them. There were no sovereigns and none were removed by the defendants. No doubt some clothes and furniture were removed to the house at Tardeo, but they were at perfect liberty to remove it, the property being their own.

In November, 1910, the first defendant was pressed by the landlord for arrears of rent. Not being able to pay the rent, their furniture was attached; and at the request of Miss Mooni, the third defendant lent money to raise the attachment on a mortgage of the furniture. The amount claimed was settled for Rs. 1,225. It was then that the furniture was removed to the house at Tardeo. The defendants gave certain ornaments to the third defendant as security for the above-mentioned loan. The furniture, they alleged, belonged to them and the suit therefore, should be dismissed with costs.

The second and third defendants did not put in appearance.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia (with Mr. K. B. Dastur) appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Raikes and the Advocate-General appeared for the first and fourth defendants.

The suit came on for hearing before His Lordship on Monday last, when it was adjourned till yesterday, when it appeared on His Lordship's board "for dismissal." On its being called on, Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that the suit had been put down for dismissal under extraordinary circumstance. It seemed that last evening the defendants got hold of the plaintiff and got him to change his solicitors and to consent to the suit being dismissed on their agreeing to pay him Rs. 500. They had not paid a single penny. Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, the old solicitors, obtained orders for a change again this morning, and they now instructed Mr. Talyarkhan.

Under the circumstances he submitted that the suit should not be dismissed and its hearing must be proceeded with. The Advocate-General, for the defendant, strongly repudiated the suggestion that defendants had agreed to pay Rs. 500. He said that the suit was a black-making suit, and if Mr. Darashaw of Messrs. Nadirshaw and Darashaw, the new solicitors employed by the plaintiff, were put in the box he would be able to give a complete explanation of the whole thing.

The Court ordered the suit to be heard after the part heard suit now going on before His Lordship.

Attorneys for plaintiffs:—Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee.

Attorneys for defendants:—Messrs. Soonderdas and Co.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

WIFE GRANTED JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar and Delegates.)

AWABAI NAWROJI ENTI v. NAWROJI ARDESHIR ENTI.

The petitioner in this case is a Parsi lady residing at Haines Road, Byculla. She filed this petition against the respondent, her husband, for judicial separation and for permanent alimony.

In her plaint the petitioner stated that she was married at the age of 13, to the respondent then aged 30, in 1874. From that time till 24th December, 1902, they lived together and had as issues one son and two daughters. One son and one daughter were now dead. The second daughter aged 32 is alive. For certain unfortunate reasons it was arranged between the petitioner and her husband that they should live separate and the respondent should pay her Rs. 20 per mensem for her maintenance. The respondent having failed to pay the maintenance money regularly, she filed a suit in the Small Cause Court for arrears of maintenance, on 27th April, 1905. On the petitioner's agreeing not to claim any further relief save through the Parsi Matrimonial Court, a decree for Rs. 380 was passed by the Small Cause Court against the respondent and was made payable by instalments of Rs. 30 per mensem. In 1905 the petitioner filed his petition in insolvency; but was ordered on 22nd January, 1906, to pay to the Official Assignee Rs. 5 per mensem until the Small Causes Court decree was satisfied and personel discharge was adjourned till then. In 1906 the petitioner being without any means of support, filed a suit before the Matrimonial Court (suit No. 3 of 1906, praying for restitution of conjugal rights. On 12th November, 1906, a decree for restitution of conjugal rights was passed by consent. A few days later, on 26th November, however, on the petitioner's going to the respondent's place at Kowree Mohalla on his express invitation she was abused and assaulted by the respondent and driven out of the house. Subsequently the petitioner filed an information before the Third Presidency Magistrate, charging him under section, 323, 504 and 509 of the Penal Code. On 13th December, 1906, on the respondent's undertaking to pay Rs. 15 per mensem and Rs. 5 the petitioner undertook not to sue the respondent for restitution of conjugal rights. The magistrate, therefore made an order discharging the respondent. The respondent since that date continued to pay the petitioner Rs. 20 per mensem till January 1913. From that date to 15th June 1913, he paid her Rs. 15 per mensem instead of paying her Rs. 20 as agreed. After June the respondent failed to pay any monthly allowance. On demand by the petitioner's pleader of her monthly allowance, the respondent pleaded his inability to send her any monthly allowance and stated that if she was willing to stay with him, she was at liberty to do so, but under certain conditions. Again she filed a suit in the Small Cause Court for arrears of maintenance money, but the suit was dismissed. The petitioner submitted that the respondent was exercising cruelty and violence towards her ever since the time of marriage and his behaviour had always been harsh and provoking. It was not desirable, the petitioner stated, in the interests of her health, to stay with the respondent any longer. The respondent's income was Rs. 200 per mensem and he was quite able to maintain her.

The petitioner, therefore, prayed that she be granted judicial separation from her husband and permanent alimony having regard to her husband's circumstances.

The respondent in his written statmeat, denied all the allegations of cruelty. He said that he had married the petitioner's elder sister and after her death married the petitioner. He denied the allegation about his health. The petitioner, he submitted, was of a very violent temper and used to quarrel frequently with the neighbours and others and make his life miserable. Owing to her violent temper and frequent quarrels, he was compelled to shift from one place to another. He was employed as a broker in many respectable firms and since 1,888 he had lost everything. It was hard for him to make both ends meet. He offered to stay with the petitioner if she gave up her violent temper, but she declined to stay with him. It was extremely, unsafe and dangerous, he submitted, for him to stay with the petitioner.

Mr. Coyajee, pleader appeared for the petitioner.

The respondent appeared in person.

QUESTION OF CONDONATION.

Five issues were raised the most important one which was left to the delegates to decide, being whether if the respondent treated the petitioner with cruelty as alleged by her, the same acts of cruelty had not been condoned by the petitioner. Condonation, being a question of fact was left for the delegates to decide.

After the evidence of the parties was finished and the pleader for the petitioner had closed his adress, his Lordship gave his charge to the delgates. In the course of his charge his Lordship said that the condonation in 1906 implied an undertaking (and that must be rigorously observed) that the man or the woman would not repeat again that which was condoned. When the petitioner was assaulted immediately after the consent decree was taken, that assault might be said to revive all the previous acts of cruelty. True it was that there was again compromise in the Police Court soon after, but his Lordship observed that it was not a contract of matrimonial differences. There were two sorts of compromise. One was a lawyers' compromise and the other was parties' compromise. With regard to the latter, it could be said that the parties really desired a settlement. With regard to the former, it could be said that after all costs had been incurred and hearing had been proceeded with, lawyers might like to compromise to save much trouble. His Lordship, therefore, left the matter in the hands of the delegates.

The delegates retired for a few minutes to consider their verdict and the foreman (Sir Dinshaw Petit) said that they were unanimous as regards the first, second, third and fifth issues. As regards the fourth issue (viz to what relief the petitioner was entitled) the delegates were divided in the proportion of 9 to 2.

His Lordship said that as they were unanimous regarding the second issue that it was improper to compel her to live with her husband, there was no other course than to find the fourth issue in the affirmation and decide in favour of the petitioner. His Lordship said, that in this case, however, he would agree with the majority and passed a decree for the petitioner (plaintiff) for judicial separation. The defendant to pay costs of the suit. An independent application to be made to his Lordship in chambers for alimony.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 3RD OF APRIL 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshah D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Dismissal.

48-13—Dhanjishaw & B R D Sethna v. Bai Suvati alias Jamnabai & anr Sunderdas & Co.

For consent order and for further directions & costs on Com's Report.

171-86—Edg G M & Co Jamnabai v. J Sandors Satu & ors Ty D & Co Little & Co.

For Further Directions & Costs on Special Comr's Further Report.

967-09—Raghavaya N Co. Mahomed Miberally & ors v. Khatao Keshow Edg. G W & Co.

For Further directions & costs on Comm's Report.

51-13—Mirza M & M for paupers Halimabai & anr v. Amirbibi widow & ors Mulji & Th. Ty D & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

424-13—**Bhimji and Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co.**

Testamentary Suit

17-13—Bick M R & Co Kanji Allarakhia v. Saffaralli Versi Lalji & ors Tyabji D & Co Part heard Shamrao M & H.

LONG CAUSES.

3-13—Daph F & D Dayabhai Panachand v. Raichand Ghella & ors Mehta & D.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Kaviram Lachminarayen a firm v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

531-13—Purnanand and Co Moreshwar Bhai v. Yeshwantrao Anandrao Matubhai J & M.

604-13—Madhowji K and C Bai Jivkore widow v. Dayabhai Premchand Edgelow G W & Co.

15-14—Tyabjee D and Co Narayen Bhasker v. Bapu Hareshwar Hondrao & ors Mirza M & M.

112-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Manilal Nanji Ludha & anr. v. Teppa Roopa Little & Co.

184-14—Ardeshir H D & Co The Central Bank of India Ld & anr v. Damodhar Balwant Joshi Sabnis & G.

Sect 731-27983-12—Daph F & D Hirji Mulji & anr v. Punja Jairam Madh K & C.

1106-12—Mulji & Th Fazulbhai Peir Mahomed v. Sale Mahomed Peir Mahomed Matubhai J & M.

393-13—Hirlal & Co. Eslias Haji Ahmed v. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji Esmail Shet Shroff D & D.

813-13—Bicknell M R Esmailji Mulla Vullabhai v. Maneckbai widow & ors Shamrao M & H.

702-13—Payne & Co The Arab Steamers Ltd v. Haridas Assanand & Sons a firm Bhai K & G.

1122-12—Manchurshaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai & Co a firm v. Messrs. Harmusji Ruttonji Oomregar & Co a firm Jehangir & S.

837-13—Sabnis & G. Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors M B Chothia Jeh G & B.

1027-13—Smetham B & Co Aishabai widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co

655-12—Bhai K & G Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gaffer & ors Bick N R & Co. Ty D & Co Payne & Co.

1056-13—Captain & V Gomtibai v. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm & ors, Shroff W & D.

45-14—Jam R & D Magana Nursey v. Rajanna Nursee & ors Mehta & D.

1149-13—J A Valles Arona Domingo Marianda & anr v. Joaquinve Vincente Pinto & anr Edg G W & Co.

Before The Hon'ble M Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber matters for disposal.

611-12—Smetham B & Co Vishram Vasudev Thakoor v. Tabaji Balaji Wagh & ors 23-3-14.

In Re application Crown side under Section 491 of the C P Code & Re Persons of Elded & anr minors Nanu U & Co Ebrahim Joseph Petitioner v. Rahubai & anr Respondents 26-3-14.

1339-12—Dubash & Co Mulji Shivji v. Yacoob Ebrahim Sayam 26-3-14.

522-12—Dikshit & Pur Fazalbhai Bhimji Thanawalla v. Miss Goharjan 27-3-14.

824-13—Kanga & Sayni Messrs Amichand Ogharchand & Co a firm v. Messrs Solomon Brothers Ltd Edglow G W & Co 26-3-14.

1174-13—Ardisher H D & Co Fatmabai v. Rahmatbai & others Little & Co 27-3-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—In person In Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) J Slater Official Liquidator Little & Co 27-3-14.

206-14—Mulla & Mulla Sarabai widow v. Ahmed Haji Kadardina & ors Mehta & Dal 30-3-14.

O S 301-14—Mulla & Mulla Nowroji Rustomji Mothabhoy & anr v. Rustomji Nowroji Mothabhoy Edgelow W & Co 13-3-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 Payne & Co. In Re The Surat Swadeshi Spg & Wg. Co Ltd (In Liquidation) v. Bai Dinbai widow Petitioner Bhai K & G Mulla & Mulla Jeh M & Somji Madh K & Ch For adjudication of claims.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1222—Captain & Vaidya In Re The Bombay Wg Spg Co Ld (in Liquidation) v. Bhanji Dharamsi Shaparia Petitioner Dikshit & Pur Mulji & Tha Shroff D & D Patell & Ez To settle list of contributions.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Long Cause.

65-13—Nadirshaw & D Mahomed Husein bin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Mooni & ors. Vachha & Co Soonderdas & Co.

1022-11—**Judah & S Lingoo Pochetty Lingul v. Narayen Yellapa & ors. Tyabjee D& Co Jehanjir M & S Dubash & Co Malvi H M & R Bicknell M R & Co Amin & D.**

1196-13—**Captain & V Bai Sakinabai Widow & anr v. Moledina Nanji & anr, Raghavaya N & Co.**

250-12—**Bicknell M R & Co Gopinath Premsukhdas & ors v. Shrikisson Luchmondas & anr, Patell & Ez.**

235-07—**Patell and Ez, Jai Kissondas Rambillas Motilal and ors v Keshawshaw & anr, Surajmal and Co.**

1126-13—**Ardeshir H D & Co Bai Poorbai Widow v. Damji Hirji alias Jetha and anr. Captain and V.**

103-13—**Madhowji K & C R D Sathna v. Tyabali Allibhai & ors. Edgelow G W & Co Motichand & D.**

997-13—**Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Alexander J Agabeg & anr. In person.**

122-13—**Jehangir M & S Emma widow and ors. v. Mahomedalli Rasoolji and ors Daphtary F & D. Payne and Co.**

1109-13—**Captain & V Jafferbhai Dattoo v. Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey & anr. Matubhai J & M Jehangir M & S.**

BOMBAY POLICE COURT

ALLEGED ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Abas Amir, a Mahomedan, with having sold two grains of cocaine without a license. Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 21st March, Inspector McCarthy marked a four-anna piece and two nickel coins in the presence of a "panch" consisting of two members, and gave the marked money and certain instructions to one Ebrahim Samad. This man went to Kumbharwada Fifth Lane, followed by the "panch." Inspector McCarthy also followed at some distance. Sometime afterwards, Ebrahim came back to the Inspector, who was standing at the entrance of the lane, and took him into the lane, where he pointed out the accused as the person who had sold him two grains of cocaine. The accused was searched but no marked money or cocaine was found on him. It was suggested that the accused had sold the cocaine and must have passed the marked coin to a companion.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that he knew nothing about the alleged sale and was wrongly arrested.

His Worship, discharging the accused, said that the evidence showed that both the members of the "panch" were Ebrahim's friends and that therefore they could not be called independent witnesses. Also no marked money or cocaine was found on the accused. The evidence was not satisfactory, and the accused would be, therefore, discharged.

CHARGE AGAINST A BANK MANAGER.

ACCUSED BREAKS DOWN IN COURT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday afternoon, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Morris, of the C. I. D., charged Shridhar K. Kothavle, lately manager of the Bombay Banking Company (now in liquidation) with cheating Mir Basir Mia Sadrudin Khan in respect of four hundies of Rs. 2,500 each, and criminal breach of trust as a servant in the ordinary business of a banker in respect of Rs. 10,000.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared for the complainant and conducted the prosecution, aided by Inspector Morris and Rughnathrao; Mr. Jumiètram Jiwanram, solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of the liquidator, Mr. R. D. Sethna. The accused conducted his defence in person.

After examining three other witnesses, who corroborated the evidence given at the previous hearing, Mr. Velinkar closed his case.

The accused then put in a written statement, in the course of which he said that the transaction was done through Bhaichand. As he did not know banking business, he consulted Bhaichand and made entries in the books under his advice. He was foolishly led away by Bhaichand, and he had given the hundies to Bhaichand. He had the intention of transferring the entries, but he could not do so as the Bank failed in the meantime. After the Bank's failure, Bhaichand promised him to settle the matter. He said that the Nawab would pay cash and he took two promissory notes, one of Rs. 10,000 in favour of the complainant and the other of Rs. 2,500 in his favour from the accused. He (the accused) was suffering for his mistake. He had fallen a victim to the advice of one Naranadass Soonderji, and he had lost all his property which was now in the hands of Ranchhordas Tribhovandass Mody. For the mistake he had made, he threw himself entirely on the mercy of the Court and prayed for a fine. He belonged to a respectable family and was suffering very heavily for his mistake. He had lost his wife six months ago, and she had left behind a six months' old son and a two-year-old daughter, and there was no one to look after his children. They had no means of support, and they would have to go from door to door for charity. If a fine were inflicted, the amount might be collected by his friends.

The accused broke down completely, while reading the statement, the latter portion of which was read by the interpreter.

Mr. Velinkar then urged that charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust should be framed.

His Worship took time to consider the question.

BUNNELL-HOCKERDAY CASE.

DATE FIXED FOR HEARING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and said that in the case in which a notice had been issued at the instance of Mr. R. H. Bunnell, against Mr. F. W. Hockerday, General Manager of Treacher and Company, the date, namely the 24th instant, fixed for the hearing of the notice was not suitable to his client, the respondent, who was sailing for Europe on the 10th instant. Mr. Dunlop asked that an earlier date be fixed for the hearing of the case, or the matter be adjourned till October when the respondent would return to India.

His Worship provisionally fixed the 8th instant for the hearing, and asked Mr. Dunlop to inform Mr. Bunnell about it. If it was not found possible to communicate with Mr. Bunnell in time, the notice would be heard on the 24th instant.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, April, 2nd.)

In modification of Government Notification, dated the 25th March 1914, the Hon. Mr. S. L. Batchelor, I.C.S., Judge of High Court of Bombay, is granted furlough with effect from the 8th June to the 17th October 1914, with permission to prefix to it such portion of the summer vacation of the High Court as he may be able to avail himself of, and to affix the Divali holidays and the October vacation of the High Court.

Privilege leave on full pay for one month from the 8th June 1914, to be affixed to the ensuing summer vacation of the High Court is granted to the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt., M.A., (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of the High Court.

Captain F. C. Bannatyne, 109th Infantry, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain C. P. Paige.

Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 14th April 1914, with permission to prefix the Easter holidays to it.

Major F. deB. Hancock to act as Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S.

Major W. M. P. Wood, First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, is appointed temporarily to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident at Baroda, with effect from the 14th March, 1914, and until further orders.

Mr. Sorab Manekshah Bharucha to act as Political Agent, Jatha State and Daphlapur Etate, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji.

Saiyid Kakhruddin Abubakr El Edrus to act as Oriental Translator to Government, vice Mr. Sorab Manekshah Bharucha appointed to act as Collector of Bijapur, pending further orders.

Mr. M. R. Parakh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The Governor in Council is pleased to remove Mr. F. M. Gadney from his office as Justice of the Peace for the Town of Bombay.

Mr. O. A. Harker, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, vice Mr. F. M. Gadney:—

Mr. G. S. Wilson to be a Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. D. Healy to be a Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. F. Trotter to be a First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. J. R. Jacob, to be a second grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 27th May 1914, with permission to prefix the Easter holidays and the summer vacation to it.

Mr. W. N. Richardson to act as City Magistrate, Karachi, vice Mr. R. F. E. Cumming.

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. A. C. J. Bailey transferred.

Mr. Trimbak Narayan Koppikar to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, vice Mr. Thomson.

Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, Collector of Bijapur, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 14th April, 1914.

Mr. Sorab Manekshah Bharucha to act as Collector of Bijapur, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji.

Mr. R. F. E. Cumming, to do duty as Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium in Sind.

Mr. F. A. Ingle, Assistant Collector, of Excise, Poona, Ahmednagar and Satara Districts, shall, with effect from the 1st April 1914, be Assistant Collector of Excise, Poona and Satara Districts only.

Mr. W. C. McDonald, Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months, in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months, with effect from 30th April 1914.

The Honourable Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., is granted such privilege leave in combination with furlough up to one year and seven months.

Mr. Mangesh Vithal Mudbidri to act as District Deputy Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. Mothabhai Sundarrav Jayakar transferred, pending relief by Mr. G. G. Desai or further orders.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Thana, is granted privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for four months and four days, with effect from 1st May 1914.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Collector of Sholapur.

Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., to be Collector of Ratnagiri, vice Mr. A. R. Bonus, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

The Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner I.C.S. to act as Collector of Thana vice Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S.,

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox. I.C.S., on relief, to be Collector of Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay and Commissioner for the purposes of Income Tax for the Town and Island of Bombay vice Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is granted privilege leave in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. N. B. Macmillan, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona is granted privilege leave for three months on full pay combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from the 11th April 1914.

Mr. Fakirji Edalji Bharucha, L.M.E., A.M.I.M.E., (Lon), to act as Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, during the absence on leave of Mr. N. B. Macmillan, B.Sc.

Mr. W. J. Ingham to act as Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, vice Mr. Fakirji Bharucha, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Mulji Ganeshji Dubal to be Superintendent, Yeravda Reformatory School, vice Mr. Navroji Mervanji Pajnigar, retired.

2nd Lieutenant J. D. Pearson, 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteers, is granted six months' leave out of India, with effect from the 25th May 1914.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., to be Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, vice the Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., transferred.

Major A. W. Tuke, F.R.C.S. (I.), D.P.H., I.M.S., to act as First Physician, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major E. F. G. Tucker, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), I.M.S.

Major R. W. Anthony, M.B., C.M., (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (E.). I.M.S., is granted, from the 30th March 1914, privilege leave, in combination with furlough on medical certificate up to eight months.

Major J. G. Greig, C.I.E., 121st Pioneers, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, is granted combined leave out of India, including ninety days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th April till the 30th November, 1914.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointments on his Personal Staff with effect from the forenoon of the 9th April 1914:—

Captain K. O. Goldie, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, Aide-de-Camp, to officiate as Military Secretary vice Major Greig on leave.

Lieutenant E. B. Egerton, 17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp, vice Captain Goldie.

Major A. F. W. King I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Karachi, vice Major R. W. Anthony. I.M.S., granted leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M., (Abdn.). I.M.S., to do duty as Presidency Surgeon, First District, Physician on the staff of St. George's Hospital, Marine Surgeon, and in Medical charge of the Elphinstone College, in addition to his present duties.

Mr. V. F. Barker, Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (General Branch), is granted, privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st May 1914.

Khan Bahadur G. D. Kapadia, Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railway Branches), to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (General Branch).

Mr. C. S. Pandia, B.A., Senior Superintendent to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railway Branches), vice Khan Bahadur Kapadia.

EXPULSION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad to observe that following my letter published in your issue of the 11th March last, on the subject of the amendment of the District Municipal Act, the Indian members of the Bombay Council exposed at some length the un-wisdom of inserting in the Act, the proposed Section 15 A, which I submitted aimed a death-blow at civic life in the mofussil. The full text of the speeches of members is not yet before the public, for the "Government Gazette" is issued unconscionably long after the meeting. In the meanwhile, the Select Committee, to whom the Bill has been referred, and the other members of the Council and the general public may be interested to know how scenes in the House of Commons are dealt with. I take the following from the Indian Year Book for 1912 issued by Mr. Naidu of Madras a few days ago:—

> Disorder in the House:—The speaker has complete control over the general discipline of the House. In the case of grave disorders arising, the speaker may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the House or suspend a sitting. Members are often called to "order" by the speaker. Members "named" for disregarding the authority of the chair or for abusing rules by wilful obstruction on motion made and carried, can be suspended. Members are released from suspension on their tendering an apology to the House.

If disorder and obstruction in the mother of Parliaments are cured in the manner described above, is it not absurd, Sir, that in the Municipal Hall, in this country, similar incidents should be suppressed by expulsion which may be for life? I am troubling myself to write once more on this subject, because I find that in the District towns, the spirit of public life has still to be carefully nursed and brought out in full vigor and unfortunately, it not infrequently happens that party spirit and aggressiveness mar and interrupt the free growth of a sense of public duty. This party spirit will gradually disappear, but in the meantime there is a tendency in official quarters to magnify the evil of partizanship and in the name of curing this evil, an attempt is made to kill all independence and freedom of action. The instance of the Hyderabad Municipality is in point. If disorderliness of a member is punished with a heavy hand and the offending member is expelled for life without the right of re-entry on a tender of apology, you may take it Sir, that the muzzling of Municipal members will have been completed, and the Municipal Hall will be graced by toadies and jo-hukums.

I was not a little surprised at finding a Municipal Councillor from Hyderabad, who made a feeble attempt at replying to your leading article of the 28th February last, openly stating that the only way to suppress disorder is to remove a member for disgraceful conduct for life as provided under Section 16 of the District Municipal Act. This gentleman evidently belongs to the party of the President whose conduct has evoked much public comment.

Let the Government of Bombay rise above the advice of its up-country officials and go on adding to the noble edifice of Local Self-Government, by measures of liberalizing influences.

P. D. SHAMDASANI,
c/o. Messrs. S. K. Wadhumal,
Bombay, 1st April, 1914.

The late Mr. James Douglas, M.R.C.V.S., formerly head of Messrs. Cook and Co., Ltd., the well-known Calcutta firm of liverymen, has left estate valued at £39,680. The deceased passed away at his residence "Ericht Bank," Kirn, some weeks ago.

THE COMPANIES BILL.

NEED FOR INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS.

SIR EBRAHIM'S SPEECH IN VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, in reply to the recent debate, on the subject of independent directors in connection with the Companies Bill in the Viceroy's Council, said:—

As regards the objections raised by my friend the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, I desire to point out that he gave certain statistics and percentages, without supplying us with actual statements of facts. If those statements had been before us we would have been able to judge how far we might be guided in drawing conclusions from the information he mentioned in his speech. A great deal has been said as regards the honesty of managing agents. I do not think anybody has raised the slightest question as regards the honesty of managing agents as a class, but I cannot help asking, if they are so honest, why do they object to a majority of independent directors? Surely, as the Hon. member said before, and I am thankful to him for having said it again to-day, if they are honest, it would really be to their interests to have independent directors so that they may not be open to that suspicion and criticism which, under present circumstances, they are certainly open to. I feel that representatives of managing agents ought to welcome an innovation like this in order to satisfy the shareholders whose money they want for the purposes of joint stock enterprise that their representatives are in a position to exercise some control over the management of the concerns.

DISCLOSURE OF TRADE SECRETS.

As regards the bogey of disclosure of trade secrets, I really do not know what is meant by it. I know in Bombay every company, in which my hon. friend Sir Fazulbhoy is interested as a member of the managing agent's firm, has got a minority of independent directors. If they have been able to find a minority of outside directors without the danger of disclosure of trade secrets, I cannot see why there is such a grave difficulty in finding one or two more men of the same qualities and confidence to provide a majority of independent directors and in that way to ensure their own interests.

Well, Sir, I heard the Hon. Mr. Monteath say that he is strongly in favour of the deletion of this clause. I had hoped that the Hon. member who was wholly in favour of this clause last year, and against it this year, had again changed his mind in view of the reasons which I had advanced in my opening speech and reverting to his opinions of last year would support my amendment. But it is my misfortune to find that on the present occasion he is unswervingly adhering to his recent convictions. There was one thing which he said in his speech and which I was unable to follow. He said that "when the best men are available, they could not elect them." Why I thought the real difficulty was that you could not get the best men; but if you have a supply of the best men, I do not see what difficulty there can be in getting them elected under the law as it stands at present.

MAIN POSITION IGNORED.

Then, Sir, dealing with the Hon. member in charge, I cannot help drawing pointed attention to the fact that he ignored the main position which I adopted in moving my amendment. I asked him whether it was a fact or whether it was not that the managing agents were the officers of the company, and that the control of independent directors was necessary over them as such officers. If that was not so, why is it that he is asking the Council to pass a law making it obligatory to have directors? What is the *raison-d'etre* to provide that there shall be directors and at the same time to leave it to managing agents to constitute the entire board? The deletion of this clause does not merely mean that there shall not be a majority of independent directors, but that the entire Board may consist of partners of the managing agents' firm. There is no prohibition against it. The law merely lays down that there shall be two directors, but provides no bar to the members of the managing agent's firm being such directors. It obviously follows therefore that under the law as we are going to pass it, the entire board may consist of members of the managing agents' firm. If that is conceded and it must be conceded, then I should like to ask why do Government propose to make it compulsory to have directors at all?

The Hon. Mr. Clark:—I will explain the point now or afterwards, as my Hon. friend wishes. Managing Agents are at the present moment in the position of managers; that is perfectly clear. If there are no directors, by the law which we passed last year, they are not advertised as such. In the case of new companies, supposing they have just appointel members of the managing agents' firm, their own partners, as the sole directors, that fact is at once published. It would be. They have got to state that the directors of a company are so and so. But for this alteration in the law, the fact would never be advertised at all. That is the whole point. I am sorry that I did not deal with it before. Indian Chamber.

It is contended that the shareholders will now obtain a balance sheet with much more information and that the accounts will be better audited. Perfectly true; but as I have pointed out in my dissenting minute, you will have to change the nature if the shareholders as a class before you can expect them to exercise that potent vice in the election of directors which unquestionably vests in them. I cannot help repeatng that if it is admitted by the Hon. member that it is a very desirable thing to have these independent directorates, then why does he not pass the necessary legislation now instead of waiting for some years come? I should like to invite the attention of this Council to the Statement of Objects and Reasons in which it is distinctly stated as follows:—"The object of this Bill is to supplement the Indian Companies' Act in respect of certain matters relating to the internal management of companies. This supplemental legislation was considered desirable by the Select Committee of the latter Bill in view of the system to a large extent peculiar to India by which some companies are managed by firms of managing agents whose relationship to the companies they manage is different from that of a director to his company in England. The provisions of this Bill are designed to secure firstly that every company should have directors, secondly that *the majority of the directors of every company shall be independent of the Managing Agents*, exception being made in the case of private companies in which the managing agents themselves hold a predominant voting power." It will be observed that one of the principal objects for which the present legislation was undertaken was the provision of independent boards of directors. The Bill went to the country on the strength of that Statement of Objects and Reasons. As I have already pointed out all the Local Governments and administrations and an overwhelming body of commercial opinions are in favour of passing these five clauses together and now. Why is it then that a clause which the Select Committee unanimously recommended last year and still admit to be desirable is going to be postponed and not passed into law now?

SHAREHOLDERS AT THE MERCY OF DIRECTORS.

The law lays down that the Directors can have by the Articles the absolute power of determining the amount of dividends payable shareholders, and leaves no authority to the shareholders, however large their majority may be, to vary the amount which the Directors may choose to recommend. If I understand the clause correctly and I think my reading of the law is correct does the Council realize what they are doing by the deletion of this clause and the omission of independent directors? You are handing over the shareholders even when they are in a majority to the tender mercy of the Managing Agents, who will be either the sole directors or in a majority on the Board. The managing agents as directors can withhold or can give the smallest possible dividend they like, and the shareholders will have no remedy. Can there be a stronger argument in favour of requiring an independent board of directors?

But there is one other point which to my mind is even stronger, and that is the point referred to by the Hon. member in his remarks in introducing the Bill. It refers to clause 91 D. He also said to-day in answer to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Pandit that an independent Board of directors is not necessary so far as the operation of section 91 D. was concerned. How important this provision is may be judged from a brief extract which I will quote from the Hon. member's speech of last year:

As things stand at present it is open to a firm of Managing Agents to deal in the market in some commodity in which their clients are also interested, and to treat the transaction subsequently, according to its success or failure either as their own or as made on behalf of some business which they manage. It is open to them for instance to buy cotton or jute on a given day, and if the price rises, to resell to their own profit, or if it falls to transfer it to some mill they manage at the price at which th bought. I do not say that these things are often done, but no one familiar with business in India will deny that they do occur and every one I think will agree as to the desirability of making their occurrence as difficult as possible.

Section 91 D I understand is provided to meet this contingency. Now let us examine what will be its actual effect. If you pass the clauses as originally framed—all five—then it will be to some extent be effective; but if you delete section 23 C, this clause will hardly be operative at all in the matter of carrying out the intention which the Hon. member put in such excellent words.

The safeguards against this evil which the Bill provides are three as the Hon. member rightly pointed out. The first is that such transactions shall be noted in a memorandum; secondly that such memorandum shall be kept in the possession of the company, and thirdly, that they be placed before the next meeting of the Board of Directors. Now, as I stated in my opening remarks, I do not wish to cast reflections on anybody, but the interests of a company require to be safeguarded, and I will therefore assume a case of that kind in order to show how easy it is by the deletion of clause 83 C, to get round clause 91 D, and the safeguards which we are now providing by this clause become absolutely valueless in regard to those firms of managing agents who desire to make them wholly inoperative. It is perfectly true that a memorandum will have to be written and then filed with the company. The managing agents are in sole charge of the company and all its books, vouchers, safes etc.

INOPERATIVE SAFEGUARDS.

Each managing agent will have of course to note such a transaction on a price of paper. Supposing that he is afterwards inclined to be dishonest and wants to pocket the profits on the sale of purchase of large quantities of cotton or jute on the lines of the Hon. member's remarks the more fact that he has noted the details of the transaction on a piece of paper, call it a memorandum if you like and has handed it over to the company, that is to himself, on behalf of the company, can in no way prevent him from calling the transaction his own afterwards. The third safeguard will be equally inoperative. Under the law as recommended by the Select Committee there need be no Board meeting for many months—sometime for a whole year; during which time, if the managing agent so desirable can suppress or destroy the memorandum or substitute another for it and all this can be done without anybody knowing anything about it. If there was an independent board of directors there would be at least one meeting a month and the memorandum would have to be placed before it. When once this memorandum is placed before the Directors, and noted on the minutes then the risk of variation or suppression would be reduced to a minimum.

Under the existing law section 91 D. can become absolutely inoperative if managing agents are inclined to appropriate the fullest benefit of such transactions.

Mr. Clarke: Government cannot possibly prevent the managing agents from committing forgeries.

Sir Ibrahim: No. It is not a question of forgery at all. It is a question of suppressing the memorandum. What is the object of putting this memorandum before the directors if they can be prevented from meeting oftener than once a year? I am pointing out what will be the effect on this legislation by the deletion of clause 83c. and I am perfectly in order, I think, in pointing out that the safeguards which are intended to be provided will prove quite ineffective in carrying out the object which the Hon'ble Member has at heart, and in which we are absolutely with him. The effect of the deletion of a clause in this way operates in other directions in a markedly serious manner. The omission of clause 77 last year and of clause 83c now put together will retard the progress which the present company, legislation is intended to make, and I appeal to the Hon'ble Member once again to consider whether it is right in the circumstances which I have taken some time to explain to this Council, to pass the amending law without section 83c. I earnestly trust that looking to the interests of the shareholders as also in the interests of the managing agents themselves as they will be free from distrust and suspicion, it will be recognised that it is essential and necessary that clause 83c should stand part of the Bill.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

A SCHEME WITH NOVEL FEATURES.

A scheme modifing the party system of government by the appointment of Ministers for a fixed term was submitted on March 11 to the annual committee of the Convention of Burghs at Edinburgh in a report of a subcommittee on the subject of the devolution of purely Scottish affairs to a Scottish Legislature, says the Edinburgh correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

In a modern Legislative Assembly, said the report, there should be two Chambers: the first and larger one a democratic House popularly elected on a wide franchise, including women; the second smaller in number and elected indirectly by popular election. In Scotland the Second Chamber might properly have a large representation of the Convention of Burghs and the Association of County Councils in proportion to population severally. The ancient status and continuous record of the Convention and its original powers of legislating for and determining the financial relations of the burghs gave it a peculiar claim for representation in any Legislative Assembly which was indirectly popularly elected by selection from direct representatives of the people. The Second Chamber should be vested with full power of revisal and rejection of measures sent from the Commons. It should not have power to initiate legislation, and provision should be made for a joint on any measure sent a second time after first refusal from the Commons to the Second Chamber. The latter should have a continuous life, but one-fifth of its members might retire annually and be capable of re-election.

The two Chambers should meet jointly at the commencement of each triennial session to nominate the Ministers of State for the three years, who would be responsible for the Government measures during their three years of office. The party system of government in these local Legislatures should be greatly modified, and a defeat of the Government should not involve its resignation, though it might involve the withdrawal of a defeated bill. Any scheme of devolution must lead to an adjustment of the financial relations of Scotland and England. The claims of Scotland arising under the treaty of 1707 could not be overlooked.

Ex-Provost Keith (Hamilton) moved the approval of the report. Mr. Ralph Dunn moved the deletion of the proposal in the report to include women in the franchise for the Legislative Assembly, and the Town Clerk of Dunfermline seconded. Mr. Kemp (Leith) said the Convention had again and again passed resolutions in favour of the franchise for women, and it seemed to him weak in the extreme to run away from the question now. He admitted there was an abominable state of affairs in the country at present, but that did not affect the general question. By 13 votes to 11 it was resolved to delete the words including women in the franchise. The report otherwise was approved.

AUCTION SALE OF BROACH AND CAMBODIA COTTON AT DHARWAR AND GADAG.

As usual it is proposed by the Agricultural Department to hold an auction sale of Broach Cotton this year at Dharwar on Sunday, the 12th April, at 4 p.m., in the Government Cotton Depot near Market.

The total quantity of Broach "kapas" expected to be received from cultivators for sale is about 550 Nagas or (2,200 dokras). (One Naga equals 1,344 lbs.). (One Naga 1,344 lbs.).

The "kapas" will as usual be graded by the Department according to the percentage of lint.

Similarly it is proposed to hold an auction sale of Cambodia "kapas" at Gadag, in the bungalow-compound of Mr. Shidramappa Andaneppa Manvi, near the Cotton Market at Gadag, on Sunday the 19th April, between 4 and 6 p.m.

The total quantity of Cambodia "kapas" expected to be received from the cultivators for sale is about 150 Nagas or 600 dokras.

Merchants are invited to be present at the sales personally or through their representatives to bid in both the auction sales and give the highest possible prices for the newly introduced superior cottons which will induce the cultivators to grow them on larger scale next year.

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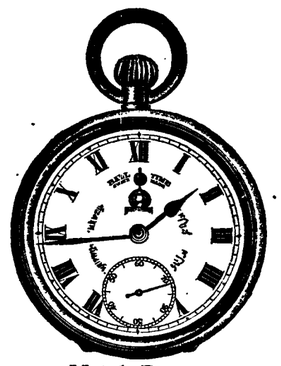

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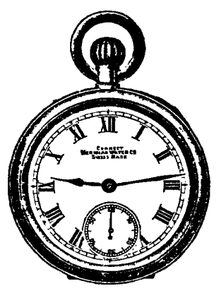
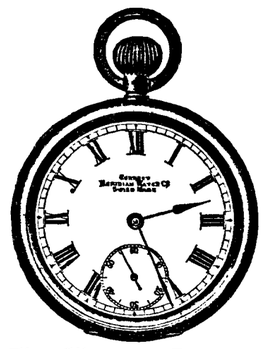


Metal Rs. 17.
Fine Silver ,, 21.
14 ct. Gold ,, 45.

CORRECT.



Fine Silver Rs. 17.
Gold Filled ,, 25.
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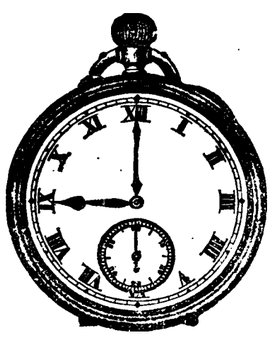
PROGRESS



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PRECISION.

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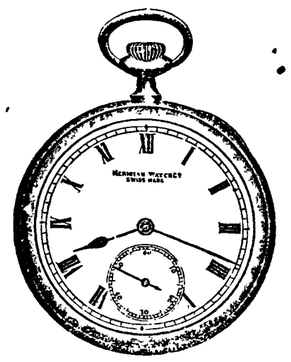
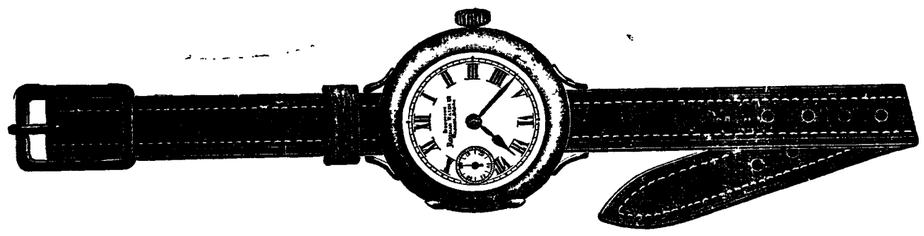


Fine Silver Rs. 55
14 ct. Gold ,, 140

PRECISION LEVER WATCHES.

CORRECT. SELECT. SEVEN OAKS.



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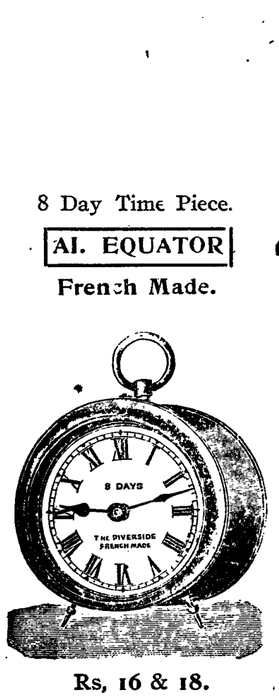

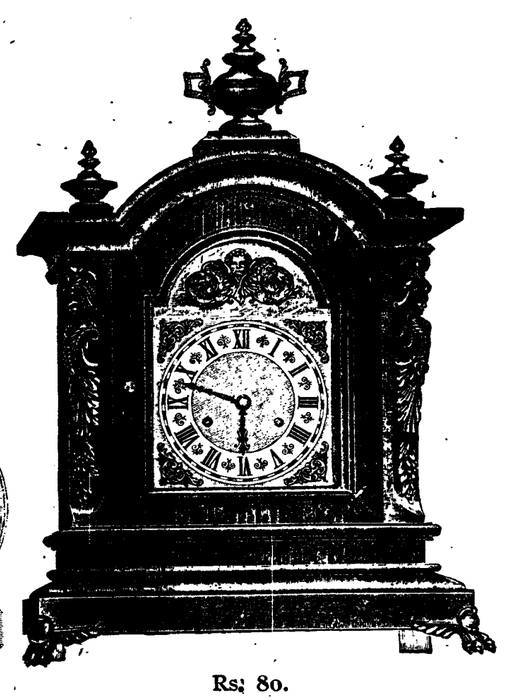

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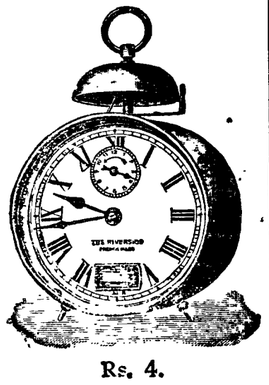

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ENGLISH CUP AND CUP RESULTS.

HOCKEY INTERNATIONAL.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

In spite of adverse conditions, the ties in the fourth round of the F. A. Cup drew very big gates. The Sheffield Wednesday v. Aston Villa match proved the best draw, 56,991 being given as the official attendance, whilst the receipts totalled £2,302. Upwards of 40,000 people paid £1,794 to see the Liverpool v. Queen's Park Rangers match and the Sunderland v. Burnley tie attracted 31,581 and a gate of £2,196 whilst 35,196, whilst 35,738 and £1,447 were the official figures at the Manchester City v. Sheffield United game. The success of the Villa at Sheffield has made the holders the general favourites for the final, and there is no mistaking the fact that the Brimingham team is now showing excellent form. The last hope of the South went out at Liverpool, but the Rangers made a valiant effort. Aston Villa had a struggle at Sheffield against the Wednesday, but just about deserved their victory. After both sides had missed openings the Villa forced the pace, the long and accurate passes of the forwards generally troubling the defence. Just before the breather, Edgley had a splendid opening made for him by Bache, and his shot went into the net. The early stages of the second half saw Sheffield striving desperately for an equalising goal, and once Kirkman nearly got through. Towards the end the Villa were the better side and they deserved the win.

A SOUTHERN DEFEAT.

Queen's Park Rangers, the last hope of the South, went under at Liverpool. The Londoners attacked hotly from the start and forced a couple of corners, but nothing came of them, and then Liverpool broke away and Shildon scored after seven minutes' play. This proved a rare incentive to the Rangers.

Thompson twiced missed by inches, and time and again the Rangers' forwards bore down upon the Liverpool defence, but failed to pierce it. Then, from another breakaway, Miller scored a fine goal for Liverpool, and they crossed over leading by 2 to 0.

After five minutes Ferguson, when hard pressed, handled and from the penalty kick Birch shot over the bar. Corners and scrimmages in front of the Liverpool goal followed, but all came to nothing. Eventually the Rangers were awarded another penalty, and this time Mitchell scored. The Liverpool defence was sorely tried towards the end, but it managed to hold out.

A DRAW.

Sunderland and Burnley had an even struggle on the former's ground. The defences on both sides were splendid, and for a long time the backs and half backs quite broke up the attempts at combination by the opposing forwards, but Buchan should have scored at least once for Sunderland. Sunderland's partisans had a rare fright when, just after the interval, Lindley beat Butler, but the goal was disallowed for offside. The reply at Burnley ended in favour of the home side. The opening goal came five minutes from the start and Mosscrop put Burnley further ahead half way through the second half. Sunderland tried hard, but the game was nearly over when Connor scored the visitors' only goal.

It was an excellent performance on the part of Sheffield United to draw when visiting Manchester City, a team which spoilt Blackburn Rover's chance at Blackburn. During the early stages the game was played at a fine pace, and exciting incidents were frequent. Nearing the interval both sides made excellent efforts to score, but neither goalkeeper was beaten, and the sides crossed over with the score sheet blank. As time wore on the backs on both side were playing better than ever, and the efforts of the forwards were fruitless. The clubs had another great struggle in the reply yesterday. Nothing had been scored at the end of the time proper, and an extra period was played. Again the defence proved superior to the attack, and neither goal falling a further meeting will be necessary.

LEAGUE NOTES.

It now looks as though the First Division championship will go to Blackburn Rovers, and the main interest centres in the end of the table. Preston North End appear destined for the Second Division, whilst the two Sheffield clubs and Derby County are in danger. Everton accomplished a smart performance by taking the honours at Bradford on Saturday, the visitors scoring through Jefferies, this being the only goal of the match.

The prospects of Preston were made more hopeless by a defeat at Tottenham. Only one goal was scored, Cantrell getting through for the home side. Another London team in Chelsea was not so fortunate, for on going to Middlesbrough, the visitors had to acknowledge defeat, Elliott and Carr scoring for the home side.

Bolton and West Bromich Albion had a keen struggle on the former's ground, the honours resting with Bolton thanks to a goal by Jones.

Notts Forest may prove a serious matter for Woolwich Arsenal. Nothing was scored, which leaves the Arsnel with 38 points for 29 games. There is not much likelihood of the Southerners catching Notts County, the Midlanders being at the top of the table with 44 points for 31 games. The latter did well to win (2—1) at Fulham on Saturday.

Hull City and Leeds City are the other teams fighting hard for promotion. The former at home beat Glossop by 3 goals to 0, but Leeds City could draw (1—1) at Bury. Hull claims 37 points for 28 games and thus presses Woolwich Arsenal closely.

THE SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Swindon again enjoys a clear lead in the Southern League battle. The club showed fine form when receiving Gillingham, scoring five goals to the one by the Kent team.

Meanwhile, Crystal Palace could only earn a point in the goalless draw on visiting Plymouth Argyle.

The struggle for the leadership lies between Swindon and Crystal Palace and the former, with 40 points for 28 games, hold a lead of two points.

IN SCOTLAND.

The fourth round of the Scottish Cup drew big crowds on Saturday. Upwards of 55,000 spectators saw Queen's Park beaten by Hibernians. The idea that the amateurs would win was strengthened when it was announced that T. C. Burn, of the London Caledonians, would play. Burn played well, but the faults were not with the amateurs defence, but with the forwards. The Hibernians played cleverly, and in Smith had the smartest forward on the field. The Edinburgh team's three goals—scored by Paterson and Wilson (2)—were merited. R. M. Morton scored the Queen's only goal. Celtic qualified for the semi-final at the expense of Motherwell, and here goalkeeping had much to do with the result. The better shooting of the Celtic forwards was the main factor in their victory, Gallagher, M'Coll, and M'Atte each scoring, while Motherwell's only goal came as a result of a penalty kick taken by Whitehead.

A crowd of 18,000 saw Partick Thistle forwards throw away their tie at Paisley against St. Mirren. On play Thistle were easily the better team throughout, but in the second half a fine drive by Burden, the St. Mirren centre half, brought them a goal and a victory which they never deserved.

Brentford beat Cambridge University, at Griffin Park, Brentford, on March 7, by 2 goals to 1.

A combined team representing Oxford and Cambridge beat Birmingham, at Birmingham, on March 11, by 3 goals to 2.

Old Cholmelians and Old Aldenhamians played a drawn game in the semi-final round of the Arthur Dunn Cup competition at Finchley, on March 7, each side having scored 3 goals.

The matches in the fourth round of the Football Association Cup competition were played on March 7. The results were:—
Aston Villa 1, Sheffield Wednesday 0, at Sheffield.
Liverpool 2, Queen's Park Rangers 1, at Liverpool.
Sunderland 0, Burnley 0, at Sunderland.
Manchester City 0, Sheffield United 0, at Manchester.

The match between Burnley and Sunderland, in the fourth round of the competition was played at Burnley on March 11. The result was a victory for Burnley by 2 goals to 1. Over 40,000 people were present.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on March 7, were as follows:—Bolton Wanderers 1 goal, West Bromwich Albion 0, at Bolton.

Middlesborough 2, Chelsea 0, at Middlesborough.

Everton, 1, Bradford City 0, at Bradford.

Tottenham Hotspur 1, Preston North End 0, at Tottenham.

Derby County and Sheffield Wednesday played a drawn game at Derby, on March 7, were as follows:—
11, each side having scored 1 goal.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on March 7, were as follows:—

Notts County 2 goals, Fulham 1, at Fulham.

Notts Forest 0, Woolwich Arsenal 0, at Nottingham.

Hull City 3, Glossop 0, at Hull.

Bradford 3, Leicester Fosse 2, at Leicester.

Blackpool 1, Grimsby Town 1, at Blackpool.

Wolverhampton Wanderers 3, Stockport County 1, at Wolverhampton.

Linncoln City 1, Birmingham 1, at Lincoln.

Barnsley 2, Clapton Orient 1, at Barnsley.

Bury 1. Leeds City 1, at Bury.

Bristol City 2, Huddersfield Town 1, at Huddersfield.

Lincoln City and Hull City played a drawn game, at Lincoln, on March 11, neither side having scored.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on March 7, were as follows:—

Swindon Town 5 goals, Gillingham 1, at Swindon.

Plymouth Argyle 0, Crystal Palace 0, at Plymouth.

West Ham United 1, Coventry City 0, at Upton Park.

Millwall 3, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, at New Cross.

Bristol Rovers 2, Norwich City 1, at Bristol.

Merthyr Town 1, Watford 0, at Merthyr.

Exeter City, 0, Southend United 0, at Exeter.

Cardiff City 0, Northampton 0, at Cardiff.

Southampton 2, Reading 1, at Southampton.

Appended are the League tables corrected up to and including Saturday March 7th:—

LEAGUE—DIVISION I.

	Pyd.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Agt.	Pts.
Blackburn R.	29	16	5	8	67	33	40
Aston Villa	28	14	9	5	47	36	32
Bolton Wan.	29	12	8	9	51	39	33
Sunderland	28	13	9	6	47	37	32
Oldham Athletic	28	12	9	7	40	37	31
Middlesbrough	29	13	11	5	51	43	31
Bradford City	29	10	8	11	30	26	31
W. Bromwich A	28	10	6	10	31	29	30
Manchester U.	29	18	12	4	44	44	30
Burnley	29	9	9	11	44	33	29
Everton	29	11	11	7	38	40	29
Tottenham H.	29	11	12	6	45	48	28
Newcastle United	28	9	11	8	28	37	26
Chelsea	28	10	12	6	35	46	26
Manchester City	27	9	12	6	32	39	24
Liverpool	27	9	12	6	32	46	24
Sheffield United	28	10	14	4	42	48	24
Sheffield Wed.	28	10	14	4	38	53	24
Derby County	28	7	13	6	45	53	22
Preston N.E.	30	8	17	5	36	52	21

LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

	Pyd.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Agt.	Pts.
Notts County	31	19	6	6	64	28	44
Woolwich Arsenal	29	16	7	6	41	31	38
Hull City	28	15	6	7	49	23	37
Bradford	29	17	11	1	53	42	35
Leeds City	28	15	9	4	52	38	34
Clapton Orient	28	13	9	6	34	26	32
Barnsley	28	13	9	6	39	33	32
Bury	29	12	9	8	34	30	32
Wolverhampton	29	14	11	4	37	42	32
Lincoln	29	12	11	6	35	35	30
Bristol City	28	12	11	5	40	42	29
Grimsby Town	29	11	11	7	36	46	29
Stockport Co.	29	8	12	9	40	45	25
Blackpool	29	8	12	9	27	34	25
Birmingham	29	9	13	7	35	49	25
Huddersfield T.	29	8	14	7	33	38	23
Leicester Forsee	29	9	18	2	37	48	20
Lincoln City	29	7	17	5	28	45	19
Glossop	28	7	17	4	32	53	18
Notts Forest	29	4	16	9	28	59	17

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	Pyd.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Agt.	Pts.
Swindon Town	28	18	6	4	63	31	40
Crystal Palace	28	14	4	10	49	26	38
West Ham. U.	27	14	7	6	51	37	34
Reading	28	14	8	6	37	28	34
Northampton	28	9	4	15	33	26	33
Plymouth A.	28	13	8	7	38	34	33
Brighton	28	11	9	8	32	37	30
Portsmouth	27	10	8	9	43	34	29
Exeter City	28	8	8	12	31	27	28
Queen's Parks R.	28	9	8	9	29	30	27
Cardiff City	28	10	11	7	38	35	27
Southampton	29	11	13	5	42	47	27
Gillingham	28	10	12	6	38	40	26
Millwall	26	8	9	9	38	40	25
Norwich City	28	7	10	11	39	41	25
Southend United	29	8	13	8	34	52	24
Bristol Rovers	29	8	14	7	38	56	23
Watford	30	7	17	6	34	45	20
Coventry City	29	4	14	11	32	55	19
Merthyr Town	28	5	15	8	24	43	18

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	Pyd.	Won.	Drn.	Lost.	Goals For.	Agt.	Pts.
Celtic	30	24	3	3	51	64	10
Glasgow	30	22	1	5	47	32	21
Heart of Mid.	30	19	7	4	45	56	21
Morton	30	19	2	9	40	56	43
Aldrieonians	30	14	9	7	37	54	32
Falkirk	30	15	7	8	37	54	44
Dundee	32	14	4	14	32	48	48
Third Lanark	26	11	6	9	28	35	34
Clyde	31	9	9	13	27	36	36
Kilmarnock	30	9	8	13	26	41	60
Partick Thistle	29	9	6	14	24	31	38
Raith Rovers	30	10	4	16	21	42	47
Aberdeen	29	9	6	14	24	31	42
Motherwell	27	9	4	14	22	37	47
Hibernians	28	9	4	15	22	39	54
Ayr United	28	9	3	16	21	40	58
Dumbarton	28	3	5	15	21	34	61
Queen's Park	26	6	7	13	19	36	59
Hamilton Acads	30	6	6	18	18	36	55
St. Mirren	28	7	3	18	17	30	62

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The King was present at the Rugby football match between the Royal Navy and the Army, at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on March 7. The result was a victory for the Army by 26 points to 14.

The Harlequins beat Leicester, at Twickenham, on March 7, by 4 tries (12 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Durban beat Yorkshire in the County Championship, at Hartlepool, on March 7, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 2 goals and 1 try (13 points). Durham will now have to meet the Midland Counties for the championship.

Blackheath beat London Welsh, at Blackheath, on March 7, by 3 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 4 tries (31 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points). Just before the close the game was suspended owing to W. L. Michael breaking a rib, and no further play took place.

Richmond beat Rosslyn Parb, at Richmond, by 1 dropped goal (4 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Old Alleynians beat Old Merchants Taylors, at Dulwich, by 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points) to 0.

London Irish beat London Hospital at Hale End, by 4 goals and 1 try (23 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Old Leysians beat Royal Military College, at Wondsworth, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 3 tries (23 points) to 0.

Newport beat Cardiff, at Newport, by 1 goal, 1 goal from a mark, and 1 try (11 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Devonport Albion beat Swansea, at Devonport, by 1 try (3 points) to 0. J. Bancroft broke a rib during the match.

Gloucester beat Llanelly, at Gloucester, by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (11 points) to 0.

Cheltenham and Bristol played a drawn game at Cheltenham, each side having scored 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Northampton beat Mosely, at Northampton, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (11 points.)

Edinburgh University beat Hawick, at Hawick, by 1 dropped goal (4 points) to 0.

Edingurgh Academicals beat West of Scotland, at Glasgow, by 4 goals and 3 tries (29 points) to 0.

Watsonians beat Greenock Wanderers, at Edinburgh, by 4 goals and 5 tries (35 points) to 1 try (3 points).

RACING.

Five horses went to the post for the Champion Steeplechase at Hurst Park on March 6, and the event caused very great interest from the fact that two winners of the Liverpool Grand National, M. J. Hennessy's Lutteur III. and Sir C. Assheton-Smith's Covertcoat, were meeting at level weights. Neither of these proved successful, however, the winner being M. H. de Mumm's Trianon III., who, like the other two horses named, is also engaged in the coming Grand National.

The most important race in the Hurst Park programme on March 7, was the New Century Steeplechase, for which Mr. F. Parker's Dick Dunn was made favourite. He could only finish second, however, Baron de Tuyll's Real Grit, a 9 to 2 chance, winning easily by four lengths.

There was racing on March 9, at Leicester, the most valuable event on the card being the Wistow Hurdle Handicap. This was won by Mr. F. Parker's Revolution, who was a strong favourite, starting at 7 to 2 on.

At the Leicester meeting on March 10 the Workshop Selling Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. J. Ives's Nemo, who started favourite in a field of seven.

On the occasion of the pening of the National Hunt Meeting, at Chaltenham, on March 11, there was a very large gathering, and the sport also reached a satisfactory standard. The chief event was the National Hunt Steeplechase of 1,175 sovs., for which a field of twenty-seven runners turned out, and the winner was Mr. H. F. Malcolmson's War Duke. He won very easily from Mr. A. Browne's Silver Top, with Mr. S. K. Gwyer's Melon third.

GOLF.

Mist and rain interfered with the form and pleasure of the players in the match between Mr. Hargreaves's Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society side and the Royal Wimbledon Club, which was played at Wimbledon on March 7. Nevertheless, the contest proved very close, and resulted in a draw, each side winning 6 singles in the morning and 3 foursomes in the afternoon.

Cambridge University golfers accomplished an excellent performance on March 7 in beating a strong Sunningdale side by 7 matches to 1, with two games halved.

A ten-a-side match between Mr. Guy Campbell's team of the Huntercombe Club and Oxford Univerisity was played at Huntercombe on March 8. The result was a victory for the Univerisity by 9 points to 3. They won he singles in the morning by 6 games to 1, three games having been halved, and the foursomes in the afternoon by 3 games to 2.

Burhill beat the Golfers' Club, at Burhill, on March 11, by 8 matches to 4. They won the singles by 5 matches to 3 and the foursomes by 3 matches to 1.

OTHER GAMES.

The Cambridge University sports were brought to a close on March 11. A fine performance was accompanied by J. V. Byrne-Johnson, a freshman, in the three miles' race, which he won is 14m. 54 4-5s.

Cricket.—The final fixture of the M.C.C. tour in South Africa—the return match against Western Province—ended on March 10 in a draw. Scores:—M.C.C. 322 and 177 for four wickets (declared); Western Province, 210 and 178 for nine wickets.

Fencing.—Cambridge beat Oxford by 7 victories to 6 at the foils and sabres, at Tassart's School of Arms, 77a Margaret Street, Regent Street, W., on Saturday.

The final pool in the amateur foils championship was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on March 11, and was won by Mr. R. M. P. Willoughby without a defeat. The fencing was extremely good, at all events so far as the attack was concerned, but in at least half the assaults far too many hits were scored within five minutes.

Lawn Tennis.—Mr. Balfour won his first match in the Nice lawn tennis tournmeat on March 11. It was a handicap double, in which Mr. Balfour and Mr. A. F. Wilding opposed Mr. Craig Biddle and Prince Bahram of Persia. He and his partner gained their victory by 6—1, 6—4.

Cross-country Running.—The race for the Scottish National Championship, distance ten miles, was held at Cantyne Racecourse, near Glasgow, on March 7. The result was a victory for the Bellahouston Harriers, holders, G. C. Wallach (Clenpark Harriers) was the first man to complete the course. His time was 62m 38s.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY

The International hockey match between England and Wales at Weston-super-Mare was marred through an accident to M. Davies, the Welsh full back, who collided with a rival player and broke his collar-bone. This was quite early in the game, and partly explains the heavy defeat by 6 goals to 1. The incident draws attention to the unfairness of rules which permit a side to be handicapped through misfortune. The remedy lies in the direction of a rule compelling the corresponding player on the opposite side to retire, should an injury force a palyer to leave the field.

Ireland started well in the match against Scotland at Dublin, and looked like gaining an easy win for a time.

Scotland then improved, and the sides were level at the interval with two goals all. Towards the end, the home players got very busy, Cork scoring twice for Ireland, and so giving his side the victory.

BILLIARD.

Reece did nothing sensational when beating Gray in the opening heat of the championship, and it is well to recognise that his success was due to the inability of the Australian to show the form he displayed when first playing ivory balls in public Gray flattered his friends on Friday by scoring 1,355 for an average of 46 at the afternoon session, and he averaged 41 for 907 points in the evening. Though he reduced his rival's lead from nearly 2,000 to 708, he could not maintain the effort. His form at the final session was wretched, his total only amounting to 144, whilst Reece scored 750. Of course, his chance looked hopeless, but considering he is credited with making breaks of over 800 in private, one might have expected that he would struggle on to the last.

Reece averaged 34 for the match, scoring 9,000 to Gray's 7,211. The latter's average of 27 compares very unfavourably with his 42.50 when playing Newman. He only twice exceeded the 300 marks, whilst the winner's best breaks were 376, 352, and 311.

It is possible that legislation may be introduced to stop excessive losing hazard play before next year's championship comes along and if so, Gray's prospects will be seriously marred.

Stevenson drew further away yesterday afternoon and he now looks a pretty certain winner.

STEVENSON v. REECE.

Stevenson and Reece are now meeting in the second heat of the championship. It is the first time they have tried conclusions on level terms. Stevenson opened well, gaining a lead of 437 points. It soon became evident that neither man was inclined to take chances, caution being the order. Reece scored a few more points than his rival in the evening, and there was no relative alteration in the positions during the following day, when Stevenson finished up with a lead of 555 points. The latter went further ahead the next day, and when the half-way stage was reached, he held a lead of 1,080 points.

BOXING.

The return match between Dick Smith, an ex-amateur heavy-weight champion, and Dennis Haugh drew a fine crowd to the National Sporting Club on Monday. The men met about a month ago, when Smith easily out-pointed Haugh, though the latter got the decision.

When it became known that Mr. B. J. Angle would referee the return match. It was the general opinion that Smith would win unless the bout came to a speedy end through a knock out. The Irishman is very plucky, and can stand no end of punishment. He may be termed a rough and ready customer, but from a boxing point of view, he is not in the same class as Smith.

Haugh rushed and swung, whilst Smith met him with a straight left. It soon became evident that Haugh would have to knock out his rival to win, and though he strove hard it was to no purpose. Smith being well ahead on points at the end of the 20 rounds.

The ex-amateur thus became the first holder of the heavy-weight championship belt. It seems a silly sort of name for a championship, and it would be preferable to term it the 175 lbs. championship. Smith now talks of a match with Carpenter, but he will surprise most people if he beats the Frenchman.

ARMY RACQUETS.

The Hon. J. N. Manners, of the Grenadier Guards, who distinguished himself as a racquets player when at Eton and Oxford, gained a fine win in the final of the Army Racquets Championship.

Most of the critics predicted that Capt. A. G. C. Luther, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, would retain his laurels, but he had to strike his colours after a really well contested game. The Guardsman rose to the occasion in the fifth and deciding set. He was then an ace behind, but, scoring a sequence of six, he took the honours. The holder hardly showed his best form, his hitting not being so hard as usual. The winner was brilliant at times, but made several mistakes which might have cost him the game had Capt. Luther been at the top of his form.

Some further idea of the match may be judged from the appended details:—

The Hon. J. N. Manners beat Capt. A. C. G. Luther by 3 games to 2. Scores: 17—, 16, 12—15, 6—15, 15—7, 15—10, (65 aces to 63).

It will thus be seen that the new champion appeared to stay better than the holder, and also that a little luck might have resulted in Capt. Luther winning three straight games.

ROWING.

The final heat of the Foster-Fairbairn Pairs was decided at Cambridge on March 7 in improved racing conditions. The weather was fine, but there was a strong breeze against the competitors up the home straight. An exciting race resulted in a victory for Third Trinity, who won by half a length Time, 8m. 32s., which is a record for the event.

It was raining hard all day at Putney on March 9, and consequently there were few spectators to see the Oxford crew make their first appearance on the tideway. Mr. R. C. Bourne is still coaching the crew, and will remain with them for the next few days before handing them over to Mr. Harcourt Gold for their final polish. There was no alteration in the order of rowing, but Mr. Wells has now come into the b at as coxswain in place of Mr. C. W. Simpson (Charterhouse and Oriel).

FIGHTING ABYSSINIAN RAIDERS.

HOW BRITISH OFFICER WAS CRIPPLED FOR LIFE.

From East Africa details of an heroic incident on the Anglo-Abyssinian frontier during the past few months have been received by the Press Association. Lieutenant Lloyd Jones, with fifty men of the King's African Rifles and a machine gun, was in charge of a remote station to the south-east of Lake Rudolf, known as Loiyangelana, some six weeks march from Nairobi. In view of the shortness of food caused by the non-arrival of the supply caravan, it was thought that possibly Abyssinian raiders had cut off the transport, and it was decided to go in search of an Abyssinian raiding party who were known to be in the neighbourhood. The force consisted of the two white officers, 25 men of the King's African Rifles, a dozen Somali constabulary, and about twenty camels.

Early on the morning of the fourth day a valley was reached which seemed to be a likely hiding-place of the robbers, and scouts reported the existence of a strong stockade held by riflemen. Lieutenant Lloyd Jones, leaving the majority of the men behind, advanced quickly into the valley with 15 riflemen. Within a quarter of an hour he came upon a circular thorn *zareba* (a thorn-hedged enclosure) ten feet high. As the inmates, whose number was unknown, refused, when challenged in Abyssianian, to come out, Lieutenant Lloyd Jones and his men rushed the enclosure at the only entrance, and every man inside the *zareba* was killed. In the charge the officer was shot through both legs and fell. The political officer, who was with him, did all that was possible with limited resources for the wounded and fashioned splints out of his drawing-box, and some days later the little party returned to their post on Lake Rudolf. Ten days after the fight an Indian medical assistant arrived, after a forced march with short rations over a waterless country.

But Lieutenant Lloyd Jones had been steadily growing worse. One leg had become septic; the pain was maddening, and the scanty supply of choloroform began to give out. Owing to the non-arrival of relief, it became urgently necessary to move, and accordingly Lieutenant Lloyd Jones, accompanied by the political officer, the Indian assistant, and a small escort, commenced another ten days' trek across waterless country. Two days later lockjawt supervened. Three weeks after the fight Marsabit was reached, but the doctor was on tour with the provincial commissioner, and messengers were sent on ahead to endeavour to find a surgeon and to obtain choloroform and morphia. There Lieutenant Lloyd Jones was taken charge of by Captain Dickinson, who was on his way home.

By this time the sufferings of Lieutenant Lloyd Jones were terrible. There was still no doctor, and no anæsthetic was left. It was not until 43 days after he had been hit that the officer and his escort reached the post of Nyeri, where at last he found a doctor and a nurse. For 14 days all that was possible was done, but in the meantime the muscles had shrunk and one leg was four inches shorter than the other, rendering Lieutenant Lloyd Jones a lifelong cripple. Had it not been for the devotion of his two Abyssinian orderlies the officer's life could not have been saved.

M. M. Fabre, Chief Justice of the Civil Court of Chandernagore, has been appointed Puisne Judge of the High Court of Pondicherry, in the place of M. P. Boulard, who has been transferred to another Colony. M. Lebhar takes up the post of Chief Justice of the Civil Court of Chandernagore. M. Lagrona, who has been administrator at Chandernagore, has been appointed in the same post at Karikal, Dr. Guerin acting in his place at Chandernagore, pending the arrival from France of the permanent incumbent.

SUDAN SKIRMISH.

BRITISH MAJOR KILLED BY OUTLAWS.

HEROIC ORDERLIES.

The Khartum correspondent of the "Near East" telegraphed that on March 8 a party of the Arab battalion of the Egyptian army, under Brevet-Major J. L. J. Conry, D.S.O., of the Connaught Rangers, came up with a party of about 30 outlaws near Wadi Hadi, on the Atbara River, about 60 miles south-east of Gadaref. The outlaws showed fight, but their leader was killed, and all his followers were either captured or killed.

The success of the troops, says "The Standard," was unfortunately marred by the death of Major Conry, while three of his men were also killed, and Sub-Namur Kamel Effendi and three men were wounded.

Confirmation of the news has been received at the Foreign Office.

Major Conry served in the South African war with the Connaught Rangers, and was present at the relief of Ladysmith, including the action at Colenso. Mentioned in despatches on three occasions, he was given the D.S.O., after the war. He possessed the Queen's Medal with five clasps, and the King's Medal with two clasps. He was appointed to the Egyptian Army on April, 5, 1906, being made Brevet Major on December 29, 1908.

WOUNDED OFFICER'S 500-MILE JOURNEY BY STRETCHER.

A fine story of endurance and heroism on the outskirts of the Empire is told in intelligence which came to hand from East Africa of an encounter on the Anglo-Abyssinian frontier between a small British force and raiders from the land of the Negus.

It appears, according to advices received by Reuter's Agency, that Lieutenant Lloyd Jones—who was in charge of a remote station to the south-east of Lake Rudolf, some six weeks' march from Nairobi—decided to make an expedition in search of Abyssinian raiders known to be in the neighbourhood. The force consisted of the lieutenant and Mr. Kittermaster, the political officer, 25 King's African Rifles, a score or so of camels, and a dozen Somali constabulary.

After a four days' search the party came upon a strong stockade in a valley held by the raiders. With 15 men Lieutenant Lloyd Jones hurried in advance of the main body with the intention of rushing the zareba. Arrived before the stockade, the challenge was given, and no reply being made, the soldiers rushed forward, firing a volley. As they did so their shots were returned, a bugler being hit and a soldier killed. Orders were heard in Abyssinian to shoot the white man, and as Lieutenant Lloyd Jones reached the gate he dropped, having been shot through both legs.

AT MERCY OF RAIDERS.

It was then seen that twelve of the soldiers had retreated leaving the white officer with only three orderlies at the entrance of the zareba entirely at the mercy of the raiders. The orderlies attempted to carry their commandant off, but the latter told them to leave him and to rush the narrow gate. This they accomplished with the greatest gallantry, killing every man inside the zareba.

With the wounded officer—for whom all that was possible with limited resources was done—the party returned to the post on Lake Rudolf. It was not till ten days after the fight a force marched with short rations over a waterless country, but Lieutenant Lloyd Jones had been steadily growing worse. The pain he suffered was maddening, and the scanty supply of chloroform began to give out. Relief was daily expected, but owing to its non-arrival it became urgently necessary to move. and accordingly Lieutenant Lloyd Jones, accompanied by the political officer, the Indian assistant, and a small escort, was taken to Marsabit, arriving three weeks after the fight. Meanwhile lockjaw had supervened, and on arrival at the post it was found that the doctor was on tour with the Provincial Commissioner, and messengers were sent on ahead to endeavour to find a surgeon and to obtain chloroform and morphia.

Lieutenant Lloyd Jones was then taken charge of by Captain Dickinson, who was on his way home. Two days out of Marsabit at dawn a couple of rhinoceroses charged the wounded officer's stretcher, but both animals were turned at thirty yards by two Abyssinian orderlies, who remained with their leader to the end.

By this time the sufferings of Lieutenant Lloyd Jones were terrible. There was still no doctor, and no anæsthetic was left. It was not until forty-three days after he had been hit that the officer and his escort reached the post of Nyeri. where at last he found a doctor and a nurse. For fourteen days all that was possible was done, but in the meantime the muscles had shrunk and one leg was 4in. shorter than the other rendering the officer a lifelong cripple. It was not until after having undergone a stretcher journey of over 500 miles under the most horrible conditions that the wounded man eventually reached Nairobi and a hospital.

THEORIES OF PLAGUE.

An interesting article in "The Times" tells us that science has finally brought home the spread of the plague to the rat flea. The flea has long been under grave suspicion, but there was lacking one link in the chain of evidence. The germs of plague were always found in the stomach of the flea, and not in the feeding apparatus. How then could the taking of a fresh meal cause the passage of the germs into the subject of the meal? The puzzle has been solved. The effect of the multiplication of the germs is to block up the stomach, while leaving the flea still thirsty. In taking a fresh meal the flea finds it impossible to force the blood past its gullet, and in its efforts to do so rejects some of the blood it has taken, which carries with it the germs of plague with which it has come into contact. The cycle of evidence is complete. The remedy is the destruction of the flea but the flea can only be destroyed with the rat, and the latter must die because he harbours a parasite of which we suspect he would be only too glad to be rid.

ART OF HAIR-DRESSING.

ITS FUNDAMENTAL MISTAKES.

Some one once said that women's looks depended solely upon their colouring and upon their hair, which, I suppose, is but another way of saying that beauty is skin-deep, says "Truth." However this may be, there is no doubt that nothing militates more strongly for or against a woman's appearance than does a successful or an unsuccessful coiffure. Hair-arrangement can completely modify the shape of the face, can emphasise good points, can dissimulate deficiencies. And not only does it to do all this, but upon it depends almost entirely the question of the hat—perhaps the most important item of the toilette.

Hair-dressing in this country is based upon one fundamental mistake. That is to say, the average woman thinks more of the hair itself than of the shape in which she is going to do it. English hair on the whole is pretty and luxuriant, which accounts to a certain extent for this mistake. But the most luxuriant hair in the world cannot afford a clumsy or tasteless arrangement. Moreover, in these days of false hair, quantity can be obtained by any one with sufficient money to pay for it. Even with the severe classic shapes now being worn by a number of women the tendency of the Englishwoman is towards a fluffy untidiness rather than towards form. When pads and fringes were universally worn the Englishwoman always had more pad and more fringe and more fluff than any one else, and the same tendency prevails to-day in modified degree.

SIMPLE HAIR-BRUSHING.

Another very important point in successful hair-dressing is one also commonly neglected in this country. I refer to plain and simple hair-brushing. A great many women do not brush their hair—I mean really brush, say, for half an hour a day—because they have waved hair, and waving does not stand too much brushing. At the same time, however prettily hair is waved, it never really looks well unless it is glossy and alive. The amount of dead-looking hair to be seen is lamentable, and no application of unguents compensates it for the lack of that natural gloss which makes the hair of very young people so attractive. Thus the chief considerations in successful hair-dressing are brushing—just common, plain brushing—much less expensive than the various treatments offered to the public generally—and arrangement. And while every one can brush, not every one can see or, having seen, can carry out a successful arrangement.

Hair is as submissive to training as is the infant mind. Only it must be understood that no new hair arrangement is really satisfactory until it has become natural. Hair can be forced into place by means of tonging, but it will stay naturally in place only by persistent coaxing. To arrive at a successful shape a diagrammatic study of the head and face is necessary. It is also much better to study your worst points rather than your good ones, which can take care of themselves. Bad points are legion, since almost everyone has a different one from anybody else. Thus your forehead may be aggressively high and your face aggressively long. You may be without without a back to your head, and be forced to invent something which will give grace where no grace is. You may have a fluffy, characterless face—you may as well admit it to yourself—or you may be endowed with the features of the Roman matron. Sometimes your hair grows too high up the back of your neck—this is very difficult to cope with. Sometimes it is greasy or colourless, or too fine or too lank. Sometimes you have too much—it is a sad commentary upon nature that too much hair is not nearly as effective as the thick masses you can take of when you go to bed. Sometimes you have too little. But whatever your natural defects you *must* get your shape right, and all—or at all events some of it—will be well.

HOW HAIR SHOULD BE ARRANGED.

The present mode of draping over the ears suits the short, plump face, but it does not suit the long, often rather gaunt features of many Englishwomen. The tilt at the back, given by letting the "bun" follow to a certain extent the lines of the teapot-handle, and then pressing it close to the head, suits nearly every one. Thus with the long face the hair should only cover half the ear, care being taken, however, to conform to the prevailing fashion by placing the fulness behind instead of immediately over the ear. The shape of the side hair depends largely upon the way the back-combing is done, and the different effects of back-coming—whether high up off low down—should be carefully studied. The essence of this kind of coiffure is, after its shape, complete tidiness. The hair should look sleekly tucked away, and loose ends be carefully avoided. The straight fringe is pretty in this connection for young people. It is a great mistake, however, to use your own hair here. Probably the fashion will not last long, or the individual may very easily tire of it, and it takes a very long time indeed for a short, straight fringe to grow again to a normal length; also it is very difficult to prevent one's own fringe from increasing, with coster-like effect. The high coiffure seems to show signs of coming permanently into fashion, and the woman with the high forehead must not be afraid to display it. With careful arrangement a high coiffure will reduce a high forehead to quite normal proportions. This is a style which makes for dignity, just as recent fashions have made either for elegance or for youth. It is also a fashion by which middle-age may profit to great advantage. Nothing makes a person look so old as does a frivolous coiffure. Also, since the high coiffure is steadily coming, and since all the hats this year are based upon that assumption, it is as well to accommodate oneself to circumstances unless there is a very good reason for going against them.

TAGORE AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

STORY OF AN AMAZON PRINCESS.

The story of Mr. Tagore's play ("Chitra") is a simple one. Chitra, the Amazon princess, endowed with a woman's profound instinct, knew her destiny the moment she met Arjuna, the idol of her dreams, says the "Daily News." But he, busy worshipping an ideal in his vow of celibacy, did not immediately recognise the incarnate desire of his heart. So Chitra prays the gods of Love and Eternal Youth to make her beautiful, "as beautiful as was the sudden blooming of love in her heart," for although she is certain that, without a miracle, Arjuna would ultimately recognise her, "it is the labour of a lifetime to make one's true self known and honoured." The gods grant her request, and for a year her beauty suffices for his growing love. Then, though he would be content to love her loveliness all his life; his grown imagination illumindting his instinct, he yearns for a more comprehensive reality. It is as though he had long followed the right road in the dark and now awaited the dawn, that he might intelligently go further.

I never seem to know you aright. You seem to me like a goddess hidden within a golden image. I cannot touch you, I cannot pay you my dues in return for your priceless gifts. Thus my love is incomplete. Sometimes in the enigmatic depth of your sad look, in your playful words mocking at their own meaning, I gain glimpses of a being trying to rend asunder the languorous grace of her body, to emerge in a chaste fire of pain through a vaporous veil of smiles. Illusion is the first appearance of Truth. She advances towards her lover in disguise. But a time comes when she throws off her ornaments and veils, and stands clothed in naked dignity. I grope for that ultimate you, that bare simplicity of truth.

A WOMAN'S LAST WORD.

In the last scene she comes to him no longer offering the rosy illusion of an ideal. The assurance of love has given her the power and simplicity to offer him her shame-stripped, ultimate self:

I am not beautifully perfect as the flowers with which I worshipped. I have many flaws and blemishes. I am a traveller in the great world-path, my garments are dirty, and my feet are bleeding with thorns. Where should I achieve flowers-beauty, the unsullied loveliness of a moment's life? The gift that I proudly bring you is the heart of a woman.

I am Chitra. No goddess to be worshipped, nor yet the object of common pity to be brushed aside like a moth with indifference. If you deign to keep me by your side in the path of danger and daring, if you will allow me to share the great duties of your life, then you will know my true self. . . .

And Arjuna makes the perfect answer, "Beloved, my life is full."

It is an exceedingly beautiful and penetrative piece of work. In his own seemingly effortless and almost complacently dignified manner, Mr. Tagore unfolds his theme which is the teaching of the body. He reveals the growth of love in its true and natural order, from an impulse to an intelligence, from an intelligence to a spiritual unity; showing how there is permanent and increasing satisfaction in love which follows nature's simple law: "First the seed, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear." He is neither bewitched by passion into the denial of intelligence in love, nor betrayed by idealism into the unrealty of suspicion towards the body and disregard of its obvious uses and possibilities.

THE PLACE OF EXPERIENCE.

"Chitra" is an illustration of the truth young Keats understood so well, that the purpose of life is character, but that those who are impatient of illusion never come to an understanding of any comprehensive truth, and only again a kind of ready made character; while great souls grow slowly, gathering into the net of their emotions the essence of countless experiences before they achieve individuality.

This play was written twenty-five years ago. Its modernity is as amazing as that of "Othello" and "The Cenci," for it happens to be the finest contribution towards the enfranchisement of women that has been made since Meredith's "Ballad of Fair Ladies in Revolt." Very likely someone's ingenuity will discover that an elderly relation of Mr. Tagore's knew J.S. Mill—hence these platitudinous leanings. We are more credulous, and believe that great art is a convex mirror reflecting a whole room, yet a mirror in which a large number of small people may see their own faces provided they look closely enough.

The form of the play is as beautiful as its matter. Mr. Tagore calls it a lyrical drama, but only those who believe that intense feeling is inevitably dramatic will consider that it has any of the qualities proper to drama. Certainly on our modern stage it would be a ghastly failure. There are no situations. The conversation is not thrust and counter. Nobody acts. But Mr. Tagore did not write to vie in "dramatic" splendour with the Calcutta Cinema. A note tells us: "The dramatic poem 'Chitra' has been performed in India without scenery—the actors being surrounded by the audience."

Ten years' hard work lies ahead of anyone who would satisfactorily produce the poem in London. We hazard the guess that ten years hence it will be "running."

IRISH TOBACCO

When the Home Rule wrangle is ended the various contending Irish Factions will probably be able to smoke the pipe of peace with their own home-grown tobacco, says the "Westminster Gazette." The series of tobacco-growing experiments in Ireland begun 10 years ago by the Department of Agriculture is now concluded. Full details and complete statistics are not yet available, but the evidence is considered to "justify the most confident expectations." Nine kinds of tobacco were grown by nineteen farmers in six selected counties on ninety-two acres, besides about sixty acres planted under the Small Growers' scheme started three years ago. The crops have varied greatly in quantity and quality, according to the atmospheric conditions that prevailed; and the dry harvesting weather needed for the best results is difficult to secure in the weeping climate of the Distressful Country.

"POISON CENTRES."

A HALT IN SOCIAL REFORM.

"We have come to a halt," says Dr. A. K. Chalmers. "Social reform is ruminating. There is a lull. In a sense this halt has landed humanity in a quagmire. We must be if we want to get on firm ground."

Dr. Chalmers, who is Medical Officer of Health for Glasgow and President of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, is not a pessimist, writes Mr. Harold Begbie in the "Daily Chronicle." He tells me that he sees reasons everywhere for hope. But he is firmly insistent that just now there is a very dangerous spirit of marking time among social reformers, a disposition to disarm and philosophise, an unwillingness to act, a paralysis of effort.

In the middle of the last century men were driven into social reform by three conquering enemies of the human race—typhus, cholera, poverty. We do not realise that those very earnest labours of our fathers which distinguished the nineteenth century had their rise in disease and death. But for epidemics spreading devastation, and but for poverty spreading a spirit of lawless crime, but for these enemies, municipal responsibility, sanitary science, philanthropy, and practical Radicalism would now be 50 years younger. It needed disease, death, and poverty to set our fathers marching. It needed fear and terror to force them into action. And we, resting after their labours, with no furious incentive to make us act, we discuss at our ease what we shall do next. But while we talk the ground is shaking under our feet.

THE PROBLEM BEFORE US.

"Men do not realise, I am quite sure," says Dr. Chalmers, "the character of the problem which confronts us. Let me state it in as brief a way as possible. From a skull discovered in England not very long ago it is pretty safe to conclude that man has lived in these islands for 200,000 years. Now, it is only during the last 150 years, at the very most, that man has attempted to live as he is living now, in frightful congestion and by almost incessant labour. That is to say, men are now making an effort, after nearly 200,000 years, to live in a manner altogether different from that for which nature and heredity have prepared them. Must we not expect problems? Think what a city like Glasgow means, not only to the political economist, but to the biologist. Think of families crowded into one single room. The mediaeval city was horrible enough, but it was practically open to the fields, and fire came fairly often to scourge it for its sins. But we have made our enormous cities sanitary. Our drainage, our water-supply, our inspection, our medical service—all these things have rendered us practically immune from epidemics. We count our populations by hundreds of thousands. We build more houses, and more and more isolate our cities from the country. Work becomes more mechanical. The strain upon the nerves is greater. Industrialism does not fit itself to human nature, but compels human nature to adopt itself to industrialism. Of course there must be problems."

He showed me a table of statistics concerning phthisis, a table which forces him to think that some invisible power accompanies mankind on its strange march to protect it from calamity.

"It is as if," he says, "nature has seen the mistakes we are falling into, and is now saying, face to face with modern industrialism, 'I must do something to save this blunderer from destruction.'"

"Do you really mean," I ask, "that humanity is accompanied on its march by an outside power?"

"It is very difficult to escape that conclusion."

"You almost suggest the theologian's idea of Immanence."

"Well, I try to get behind such a phrase as 'a physical law.' What do men mean when they say 'only a physical law'? Have they thought out those words? Certainly I see in history and biology reasons for believing in what our fathers called Providence. There is evidence of guidance I cannot believe that man has ever been left entirely to himself."

WORK FOR A SOCIAL REFORMER.

I ask Dr. Chalmers to tell me what the social reformer should do next, what should be the great work of the twentieth century.

He replied: "Beyond a doubt we have got to get rid of insanitary houses. The best way in which this can be done is by the co-operation of the municipality, the owners, and private effort. At present people are inclined to temporise. They say that other houses must be built first. They speak about the rights of property. They discuss the expense. Now, to my mind, there is only one possible course open to the State, or to the municipality, when houses are condemned as unfit for human habitation. They have got to be destroyed. What is to become of the inhabitants is not the question. What the owners of the slums will say doesn't matter in the least. Science declares these houses unfit for human life. While they remain they are an offence. The poison centre of every city is the slum area. Those in authority have one thing, and one thing only to do—they must destroy. My advice is. Do it, and watch what happens. Don't be frightened by this consideration or by that. Do it, and watch the results. No man ought to be allowed to own or to live in a bad house. Everything we know is dead against that. These poison centres fatally weaken the vitality of civilisation."

"I have seen families living wretchedly in one cheap room who earn a great deal of money. One of your bailies told me that he has people before him constantly whose wages are high and who yet live in disgusting destitution."

"Yes, I know. The problem is moral, as well as biological. I quite agree that the centre of the whole thing is the individual soul of the individual man. There are hordes of people in the slums who would make a slum of a decent neighbourhood, and in decent neighbourhoods there are people who seem to be without the smallest sense of morality. And this, perhaps, is the real problem of the twentieth century—a spiritual problem. But the health of cities, the civic energy of cities, and the whole force of civilisation, are impaired by these dense areas of horrible houses, where crime and sin can always find a haven, and where children grow up in the very worst of conceivable influences. I say that we must sweep such houses out of existence. We musn't tolerate them. And I believe that this is the first step that we ought to take at the present moment. I call it a most urgent question."

"Do you think that children ought to be taken away from bad or degenerate parents?"

"I'm not sure. That's a very difficult matter."

"For myself, I think the supreme crime any State can commit is to leave a defenceless child in conditions that are evil. To me, that's the heart breaking thing of modern life."

"I know; but the question is full of difficulty. I haven't made up my mind about it."

"You stick to housing?"

A MORAL QUESTION.

"But don't imagine for one moment, please, that I think an immense moral problem can be solved by a hod of bricks. I'm not one of those who look for short-time results. As I see the difficulty, economical conditions have very little—I may almost say nothing—to do with it. The question is a moral question. Whoever goes deeply into these problems comes to the personal equation, the personal factor. It is man with his soul than confronts the politician, the doctor, and the social reformer. Therefore we cannot look for quick results. I have the greatest faith in personal effort. I want to see more people willingly and cheerfully befriending their poorer neighbours. I want to see a far more earnest effort [illegible] vision. But, as a medical officer of health, I say that no city ought to tolerate a condemned house. I hold that all the inspection necessitated by the tolerance of condemned houses, such as nightly visits, is extremely bad for people; it impairs moral responsibility, it destroys the sense of freedom. Begin, at any rate, and without any further delay, by a wholesale destruction of slum properties; sweep them clean out of existence. Life is too sacred a thing for diabolical experiments. If we destroy bad houses we force builders to set up better houses. Infantile mortality is dreadful among families who live in one room and in two rooms; our tables show clearly how sensibly it lessens in cases of three rooms and four rooms. With such knowledge before them, the civic powers have no excuse for inaction. We really must force this question to the front. The housing of mankind—that's the immediate business for the social reformer. Civilisation, if it would advance must destroy its poison centres."

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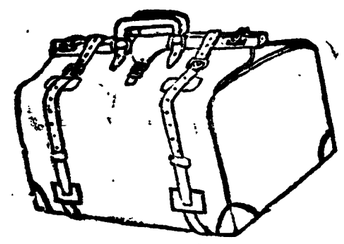

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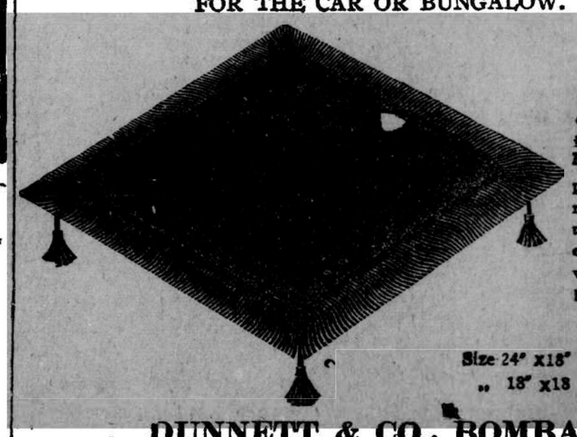

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